FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. XLVIII—NO. 48.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 38.]

Vita Nova.

There is, I think, a shallowness in grief,
A bottom depth that one may touch at will,
For in its inability to kill
It loiters with us like a vulgar thief,
Who steals what best he may. At first belief,
Then those illusions that we cherish still
Are taken from us one by one, until
The booty measures all we held in fief.
But whoso reads the lesson that the years
Show clear and true to our reluctant eyes,
Finds sorrow surely none too dearly bought:
Divested of the appanage of tears
He sees the world is his, a virgin prize,
For he who suffers not can conquer naught.
E. E. Saltus.

North Carolina at the American Exhibition.

[From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

The opinions of practical men are what people look for in considering the worth of material wealth. A few days ago some of Connecticut's representative men visited Boston and the American Fair. Among them was Hon. N. D. Sperry, postmaster of New Haven for many years. Mr. Sperry is also at the head of one of the largest building concerns in New England, and what he says of the building stones of North Carolina is of great value.

After his return to New Haven, he stated to a representative of the *Palladium* of that city that he was simply astonished, and the more so because there is a general impression that North Carolina is not very rich in granite, marble and other building stone. A single newspaper article would be insufficient to do justice to it. While there are many that have visited the exhibition, there are many more that ought to do so. There is constantly placed before the eye something of interest, but he was especially interested in the magnificent display of the stones, marbles, gold and iron ores, and other geological specimens that are in the North Carolina department. "But," he says, "I was

SURPRISED AND PLEASED

to see the specimens of granite and marble. They are susceptible of a very high polish and are not surpassed in any other part of the universe. Many quarries in the State are accessible by railroads and others at present only by teams, and there will be in time short branch railroads by which these products can be carried to the markets of the country.

"There are on exhibition fifteen or twenty varieties of granite and marble. The granite is similar to the Aberdeen or Scotch granite and is capable of finer polish, being less porous and more beautiful in texture. There are on exhibition specimens of marble of all shades and varieties. There is what is known as the leopard marble with a white groundwork with black mottled spots in it. There are also varieties of stones for ornamental building purposes, for outside as well as inside finishing, which are superior to those found in any other section of the country. The quarries are worked with great ease.

"The people of the United States will in time understand that in this section may be found the best quarries of granite marble that have yet been developed. These specimens embrace almost every shade and description, and can be used for any purpose to which marble is applied. If slavery in the past years has been the means of keeping these things hidden from the people of the Northern States, for fear of their effect on that peculiar institution, now that it is overthrown the people of that section are extremely anxious that Northern capital and labor should come in for the purpose of developing the natural resources.

"The people of North Carolina may justly claim that their climate is unsurpassed by that of any other section. The North Carolinians assert that Governor Jarvis has done more towards developing the natural wealth and resources of the Old North State than any six governors that they have ever had. Three ideas are uppermost in his mind, and he is doing everything in his power to make labor honorable, to see that every child has a good English education, and to have the resources of the State thoroughly developed.

"It should be borne in mind that in North Carolina may be found one of the best places for workmen in granite and marble to find employment, and that there is no other State that surpasses it in the wealth of these natural productions."

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT WOODS.

Another Connecticut man, His Honor Mayor Lewis of New Haven, is also a large manufacturer, and interested in a representative carriage-wheel manufactory of New England. During his recent visit to Boston he took pains to critically examine the display of woods at the North Carolina exhibit.

"I am something of a judge of woods myself," says Mayor Lewis, "and I must say that it surpasses anything I have ever seen. There are some excellent grades of hickory, prominent among which are the white, red and shellbark. The white, or what is known in this section as the pig walnut, is the best for use for carriage building, and for the purposes for which it is mainly used. The fibre of this kind of hickory is tougher than the other specimens. The blocks of wood are sawed somewhat in the shape of a chair, so as to show both the grain and fibre. There are also some very fine specimens of white oak as well as the other varieties of oak. This is used for building ship carriages and similar purposes.

"There is also a splendid variety of fancy woods, such as poplar, white and pitch pine, sycamore and maple. Some of the specimens of curled maple are very beautiful. I should say there were nearly fifty different specimens of woods on exhibition. I believe that the advice which Horace Greely used to give young men to 'go west' will in the next quarter of a century be changed to 'go south.'"

NORTH CAROLINA MINERALS.

Among the large exhibit of minerals now to be seen at the Exposition are specimens of many mineral species from North Carolina of especial interest to mineralogists, geologists, crystallographers, &c. Among the most noteworthy are the ores of the rarer elements, of which we here enumerate those of most interest:

Samarskite—Crystallized and in masses up to five pounds weight. This mineral contains columbium, tantalum, uranium, yttrium, cerium, phillipium, decipium, &c. Found in Mitchell and Burke Counties.

Gummite.—A hydrated lead, barium, calcium and strontium uranate. One mass weighs 6 lbs. 6 oz. From Mitchell County.

Uranotil—From Mitchell County.

Uraninite.—Pure uranium oxide. In masses of several pounds weight; sp. grav. 9.05. From Mitchell County.

Columbite.—Columbium, tantalum, manganese and iron. Massive and in fine crystals. From Mitchell, Yancey, Burke and Alexander Counties.

Autunite.—An uranium phosphate; found in the felspar at the Flat Rock mica mine, Mitchell County, quite abundantly.

Phosporanglite.—Uranium phosphate, Mitchell County.

Gahnite—Containing 38 per cent. of zinc. Mitchell County.

Monazite.—A normal cerium phosphate, but containing usually as a mechanical mixture, some thorium, silicate (orangite). This exhibited from Burke County, Brindletown district, contains 6 per cent. thorium oxide (Penfield).

Fergusonite.—An yttrium (etc.) columbate; crystals from Burke County.

Xenotime.—An yttrium and cerium phosphate.

Octahedrite and *Brookite.*—Small crystals from Burke County of rare perfection.

Allanite.—New find. Large masses. A cerium, lanthanum, didymium and yttrium silicate

Zircon.—A zirconium silicate. Many pounds of the gray crystals from Henderson County. Also brilliant highly modified crystals from Burke County; Massive from Mitchell County, a late find.

Rutile.—Pure titanium oxide. Remarkable crystals from Alexander and Mitchell Counties. Not surpassed from any other region. Long brilliant prisms and geniculations.

Cassiterite.—Pure tin oxide, found massive and semi crystallized in the western part of North Carolina. Sp. Grav., 6.8; hardness, 7; 70 per cent. tin.

Itacolumite.—Flexible sandstone; from the Linville region and from Stokes Co.

Dolomite.—Calcium and Magnesian carbonate. Perfect crystals of the primitive rhombohedron, from Alexander County. Rare.

Apatite.—Calcium phosphate. Transparent and highly modified crystals from the emerald and hiddenite locality in Alexander County.

Quartz.—Pure silica. Remarkable crystals from Alexander, Catawba and Iredell Counties. Rare planes and curious types. Basal planes, and the "trigonotype" of Naumann, which was, until lately, a problematical form. Smoky, amethystine, citrine and clear. Also noteworthy are the large inclusions of liquid and gaseous carbon di-oxide.

Garnet.—Perfect trapezohedrons of 2 to 10 lbs. weight. Some very compact and fit to cut into small gems.

Albite.—Soda-felspar. Fine crystals trimmed parallel to the basal plane. Rare.

Corundum.—Pure crystallized alumina. Many colors and forms. Some partly psendomorphous and of great interest.

Gold Nuggets.—From 5 to 2200 grains weight. From Mecklenburg, Burke, Stanly and other counties.

Beryl.—Highly modified and transparent crystals, colorless, and of pure emerald color. From Alexander County.

Emeralds.—Useful for gems, of from 2 to 5½ inches in length and of ⅝ inch in diameter; unprecedented from localities in the United States. Huge bluish and greenish crystals, also clear golden yellow crystals doubly terminated.

Spodumene.—Transparent yellow crystals and gems of the valuable emerald-green variety.

Hiddenite.—Many fine crystals and cut gems, one specimen of two perfect crystals, on the matrix, having fine color. This mineral sells in the gem marts from $24 to $150 per carat.

One cannot but be astonished with the great variety and beauty of the minerals from North Carolina. In diversity and richness of mineral resources she is unsurpassed by any other State.

An Appeal to the People of North Carolina.

TARBORO, N. C., Oct. 13, 1883.

Major-General William Dorsey Pender was buried in the cemetery of Calvary Episcopal Church at Tarboro, N. C. His grave is not marked save with a cordon of cannon balls, placed there by his faithful comrades in arms.

The Edgecombe Guards have appointed the undersigned a committee to solicit funds to erect a suitable monument to the memory of the illustrious North Carolina soldier.

History tells of his gallant deeds and the glory of his career. His fame is North Carolina's, and she should take care of his memory. The "peer of Stonewall Jackson" deserves at the hands of his native State a monument sacred to his memory.

Capt. S. A. Ashe, of Raleigh, has consented to act as treasurer of the Pender Monument Fund. Let all men (and women) who love their State contribute something of their means to help build the monument.

The Press of the State is earnestly requested to publish this appeal.

O. WILLIAMS, SR., Captain.
W. P. WILLIAMSON, 1st Lieut.
J. Y. PARIS, 2d Lieut.
Edgecombe Guards' Committee on Pender Monument.

No important military movements are taking place in Tonquin. The Annamite envoys have arrived at Ha-Noi and are prepared to execute a treaty with France.

Fun from the Detroit Free Press.

As the three of us rode out from Waterproof, La., on horseback, we overtook, a citizen jogging along as if at peace with all the world. No introductions were needed, and presently we were chatting away on the most familiar terms. After awhile, and when about six miles from the town, we met a man on horse-back who had a shot-gun lying across his lap and a revolver on his hip.

"Morning, gents," he said as we drew rein. "How far is it to town?"

"Six miles," answered our stranger.

"And mought you be acquainted in Waterproof?"

"A few."

"Mought you know a chap as is named Chilvers—Jedge Chilvers?"

"Well, I've seen him around."

"Likely to be thar' now?"

"I should say so."

"That's all—good-bye."

We watched him out of sight, and then one of the men said to the stranger:

"That chap had a wicked look."

"Oh, he's on the shoot, he is."

"Is he going to shoot Chilvers?"

"He thinks he is, but he won't."

"Why?"

"Because I'm Chilvers myself! Permit me to introduce myself!"

"And why didn't you tell him who you was and see what he wanted?"

"That would have brought on the shooting and some of you would have been hit," he answered. "I rather suspect he's a chap from up the country about thirty miles who's brother I shot in a little fracas last year. If it's the man he's a terrible poor shot, and if one of them ar' hosses of your'n should get hit you'd have to pay all damages."

"But won't he waylay you on your way back?"

"No, sir. I shall waylay him!"

That evening, an hour after our return, the Judge led his limping horse into town, and when asked what the trouble was he replied:

"It's enough to disgust every decent man! That fellow had five square shots at me, and yet he must go and put a bullet into an animal worth $200!"

How the other party came out we didn't inquire. The Judge didn't act like a man who would answer leading questions until he knew whether the horse could be saved.

First burglar—"Anything new?"

Second burglar—"Some awful mean men in Detroit."

"What's happened?"

"Why, after I had paid $75 for tools to crack a safe, and gone to all the trouble of breaking into an office, what do I find but the safe doors standing wide open!"

"And nothing to steal?"

"Absolutely nothing. I don't complain of that so much, but it was a splendid place to work, and I wanted experience with my new tools. I had reckoned on a two hours' job, and I had to lose all that valuable time. They don't seem to think that a burglar has got to live, as well as other folks."

GEN. SHERMAN'S RETIREMENT, AND CONSEQUENT CHANGES.—On Thursday the following order was promulgated at Washington:

War Department, Oct. 13, 1883.—The President, having acceded to the request of Gen. W. T. Sherman to be relieved from the command of the army on the first of November, 1883, preparatory to his retirement from active service, directs the following changes and assignments to command:

"Gen. William T. Sherman will be relieved from command of the army on the above-mentioned date, and will report to his home, St. Louis, Mo., to await his retirement. The General will be attended prior to his retirement by those of his aides-de-camp whom he may designate to the adjutant-general.

"Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan will proceed to Washington, and on the above-mentioned date assume command of the army.

"General Hancock will remain in command of the Division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at New York: General Schofield will take command of the Division of the Missouri, with head-quarters at Chicago, and Gen. Pope will succeed the last named in command of the Pacific Division, at San Francisco. Brig Gen. Augur will succeed Major-Gen. Pope in command of the Missouri Department, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Brig-Gen. R. S. Mackenzie will succeed Gen. Augur in command of the Department of Texas. The Department of the South has been consolidated with the Department of the East, with Major-Gen. Hancock in command."

S. R. Canestrini has been experimenting upon the effects of decapitation upon insects. Butterflies were able to use their wings 18 days after they had lost their heads. Crickets leaped on the thirteenth day after they had been beheaded, and the praying-mantis showed signs of life on the fourteenth day after the head had been separated from the body. He gives still more singular observations, tending to show that the head in insects cannot be subject to the same perpetual strain as the head in mammals in guiding the motions of the body.

The egg is considered one of the best of remedies for dysentery. Beaten up lightly, with or without sugar, and swallowed at a gulp, it tends, by its emollient qualities, to lessen the inflammation of the stomach and intestines, and by forming a transient coating on these organs, to enable nature to resume her healthy sway over a diseased body. Two, or at the most three eggs per day would be all that is required in ordinary cases; and since egg is not merely medicine but food as well, the lighter the diet otherwise and the quieter the patient is kept, the more certain and rapid is the recovery.—*Housekeeper.*

Governor Jarvis at Louisville.

On "Governors' Day" at the Louisville Exposition, the Governor of North Carolina spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen—It is with peculiar pleasure that I greet you here this evening. I stand, I believe, as near the spot that divided the two sections of our country twenty years ago as any spot that could be selected. Across the river were those who wore the blue. On this side of the river rested those who wore the gray. And whatever the differences were that kept us apart then, I am glad to hear the Governor of Missouri and the Governor of Indiana say here to-day that they and their people have buried the past, and now we have but one country, one flag and one destiny. [Applause.] The unity of feeling has been brought about and accomplished by many circumstances. We have had different efforts at reconstruction; Congress took its hand at it, and, without any comments upon the success of its plans whatever, I pass on. Patriotism then took its hand at it, with its beautiful centennials of the great battles through which our common ancestors passed one hundred years ago and more. Then business laid its hand upon the reconstruction of our country, and whatever may have been the success or failure of other plans of reconstruction, business has made it and accomplished it, and to-day the American people in this grand old State, or in any other State in the fair South or the fair North, upon the shores of the Atlantic or upon the shores of the Pacific, can meet together as American citizens; can meet together as brethren working together for the prosperity of a common country and the happiness of all the people. [Applause.] This exhibition here is one of several that we have had in this business of the reconstruction of the country, and it is with peculiar pleasure that I am permitted, as Governor of one of the Southern States, to meet here with you this evening and rejoice with you at the business prosperity of the country, as exhibited here in this great exhibition that you are now conducting.

The great North has grown rich and prosperous. The great West has grown up with unequaled rapidity. Two great sections full of wealth and prosperity. We rejoice at the prosperity of both these sections of our common country, but we invite the people and the capital of the North and the people and the capital of the West to come down South; and if they come, we will promise to give them a different reception from what we did twenty years ago. [Applause.]

But, ladies and gentlemen, it only remains now for me to thank you for your attention; it only remains for me to say that North Carolina is in sympathy with this exposition, and in sympathy with the great industries that the South is rapidly moving forward within the path of prosperity.

While we feel that we have many advantages as a manufacturing people, and while we may think that manufactures will prosper in the South, there is one thing I would not have the Southern people forget, and that is that by nature the South is peculiarly an agricultural section, and that it becomes us, while we encourage the great manufacturing interests, not to neglect the great agricultural interests of the South. [Applause.] Upon the agricultural interest chiefly depends the prosperity of the South. It is the agriculturist that supplies the teeming millions of the earth, and upon the agriculture of the South every section of the country is more or less dependent. The manifold looms and factories and spindles of New England, the great factories of the East, are using the material that comes from the South; they are dependent upon our prosperity, and I now have seen with mine eyes and witnessed with mine ears that you are in sympathy with the increasing prosperity of the South, the increasing lines of railways, and the business ramifications that connect and make one the various sections of the country. It is for the good of our country that no one section of it is entirely independent of the other, but that we are mutually dependent upon each other and make helps and supports to each other. With such a country and people, and such a union of interests and sentiments, who can tell its future. Its future may be boundless, its people happy, if we will only regard the great lessons that nature has taught us. My friends, once the people of this country neglected these great lessons. When we come to look at a dividing line to divide this great country, we can find none. We find no great mountain cutting the country from east to west. No great river divides it from the east to the west, but all the great ranges of mountains and the rivers flow and run north and south. God, in his wisdom, intended that this country should be one. Nature, in its every-day lessons, teaches us that it should be one. Let this people be one, not only as American citizens living under one flag, but one in sympaty with each other from one boundary of the country to the other.

Folk-Song from Old French.

What shall one do if Love depart?
I sleep not night nor day:
All night I think of my true love,
Him who is far away.

I gat me from my restless bed,
And donn'd my gown of gray,
And went out through the postern gate
To the garden at break of day.

I heard the bonny laverock then,
The nightingale did sing,
And thus she spake in her own speech:
"Behold my love coming

"In a brave boat up the Seine River,
Wrought of the pleasant pine;
The sails are all of satin sheen,
The ropes of silken twine;
The mainmast is of ivory,
The rudder of gold so fine.

"The good sailors who man the bark
Are not of this country;
The one is the son o' the King o' France—
He wears the fleur-de-lis;
The other's the son—but what care I?
My own true love is he."

—*The Academy.*

Old Times in England.

THE OLD SPORTSMAN.—It is remarkable that in the old sporting engravings there are very seldom more than two men represented in the act of partridge-shooting, and quite as often only one; men in wide-skirted shooting jackets coming below the kee, long breeches covering the calf of the leg, short gaiters, and broad-brimmed, low-crowned hats. The coat was sometimes of a bright red. They carry long single-barreled flint-and-steel guns, and are accompanied by two heavily-built pointers of the old thick-set square-headed type which is now almost proscribed. These were the men who rose at break of day and returned to dinner in the afternoon well satisfied with their six or seven, or it might be eight or ten, brace of birds, killed in true sporting. This was the 1st of September a hundred years ago. But the introduction of percussion locks and double barrels revolutionized shooting nearly as much as breech-loaders; and as long ago as 1827 we have Lord Althorp killing his 24 brace to his own gun on non-preserved ground. This was the 1st of September 50 years ago—the middle style, which flourished for about a generation, and still lingers, as De Quincey says, in sheltered situations; the style which in our opinion is the best of all, but which has in its turn been superseded by breech-loaders, and retrievers, and driving, till pointers are hardly to be seen except upon a grouse moor, and have necessarily become more or less unsteady, where men load so rapidly that they hardly give them time to "down-charge."—*The Saturday Review.*

OLD MANNERS AT BATH.—Dingley says in reference to the baths in his time (1682) that "the men enter with waiscoats and drawers, and the women with yellow stuffs set off with ribbons." In the following century ladies went into the bath with bouquets, and coffee was served on trays, while gentlemen carried their snuff-boxes in little boats. Publicity was invited rather than shunned; for the royal baths were not only inclosed by tall houses, from the windows of which loungers overlooked the bathers, but the picture exhibits idlers of both sexes in their quaint dresses leaning over the balustrades surrounding the baths in which a crowd of men and women are frolicking, one unmannerly person, who is in the act of plunging into the water, being stark naked.—*The Athenæum.*

CHINESE SCIENCE.—From ancient times the Chinese have taken note of natural phenomena. Their record of solar eclipses is perhaps the most ancient and accurate in the world. They have more or less elaborate works on astronomy, mathematics, botany, zoology, mineralogy, physiology, and many other sciences. Yet there is scarcely any true science in them. Classification, even in regard to plants and animals, there is none. Mineralogy is mainly a description of curious stones. Nor is there any progress, for the more ancient works are generally the best, and as a consequence the Chinese to-day are as their fathers were thousands of years ago. The superstitions respecting natural phenomena, which are as living active truths to-day for all classes in China, remind us rather of man in his state of barbarism than of the ancient culture and civilization of the Middle Kingdom. The sun and moon are to the Chinese as they were to primitive man, living things, gods to be worshipped. The stars in their courses powerfully influence, if they do not absolutely determine, all human events. In them the wise may read as in a book the destiny of man and the fate of empires. Their combinations make lucky and unlucky days, and we shall do well to note carefully their signs and silent warnings. Comets are the precursors of famine, pestilence, and war—pronosticators of the wreck of empires and the fall of Kings. Eclipses are the periodic efforts of the dragon fiend to destroy the lights of heaven, and every notice of an approaching eclipse sent by the imperial astronomer to the Provinces is accompanied by a Government order to employ the usual methods of gong-beating and so forth in order to rescue the threatened luminary. Again, thunder is the roar of the anger of heaven, and to be smitten by a thunderbolt is to be marked as a thing accursed. Wind is born in the heart of great mountains, whence it issues at the command of the wind god. Most districts have their wind mountains. That at Lung-Shan in the northern Province of Chili is the most remarkable. It has a cave at each of its four sides. The Spring wind issues from the cave on the eastern side, the Summer wind from the southern, and so for the others. Wind eddies or whirlwinds are raised by the hedgehog in his rapid passage from one place to another, the dust serving to screen him from the vulgar gaze. Rain is produced by the dragon god, who carries up vast quantities of water from the lakes and rivers in his capacious jaws, and pours it down in showers over the earth. Every mountain has its spirit or genius, every valley its nymph, every spring its naiad. Hence mountains and rivers, old trees and curious rocks, become objects of worship.—*Nature.*

A REBEL STAMP CARRIES A LETTER.—The Southern Confederacy isn't quite played out yet. Some of its vital forces remain. A letter was received by a gentleman in this office yesterday which came through the United States mails with no other stamp upon it than a two-cent postage stamp of the Confederate States Government. The writer perhaps picked it up out of his drawer and affixed it to the letter without thinking that it was an issue of a defunct "rebel" government. Upon close comparison of the Confederate stamp with the new United States two cent stamp only a little resemblance in color is to be observed, and none at all either in the vignette or style of engraving, the rebel stamp being in fact a coarse production by the side of the elegant Union stamp.—*Richmond (Va,) Dispatch, Oct.* 11.

North Carolina the Best Place.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

DURANGO, COLORADO, Oct., 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—Out in this western country we are continually on the move. Some new excitement, some wonderful strike in a new camp will turn the tide of emigration in that direction; and a camp that today is flourishing to-morrow will be deserted, every body trying to be first to reach the scene of the boom and secure the best locations. Here you will see people from every country and hear every known language spoken, till you will catch yourself trying to talk the Mexican, German, Swedish and Italian all at the same time. It is a fascinating life. But young men with limited means make a great mistake in going West, for two reasons: First, there are ten men for every place, and situations are scarce as every body does their own work in this country; and then every old miner sits down and waits patiently for the spring to bring the usual flow of "tenderfeet" as the Eastern man is called, and woe unto him if he falls into their clutches for they will bleed him as long as he has a dollar and then tell him to "rustle" for a living. McS.

[From P. M. Hale's Coal and Iron Counties.]

Moore County

Was formed from Cumberland County in 1784, and was named after the Hon. Alfred Moore, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is bounded on the north by Chatham, on the east by Harnett and Cumberland, on the west by Montgomery and Randolph, on the south by Richmond.

Its population in 1880 was: Whites, 11,485; blacks, 5,336; total, 16,821. Area 772 1-4 square miles. Valuation of real estate in 1883, $1,500,000. Personal estate, $150,000.

Carthage, the county seat, is 60 miles southwest from Raleigh, and has a population of 450. Two railroads traverse the county—the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line for 43 miles, and the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. for 12 miles. The water power in the county, Deep River, Little River, Drowning Creek, McLendon's Creek, and Richland Creek, is very fine indeed. Timber is of the greatest abundance and variety, consisting of pine, oak, hickory, walnut, dogwood, cypress, juniper. The amount of naval stores and lumber shipped from this county is in excess of that sent from any other county in the State. The pine forests are very extensive.

The face of the country is sandy and level in the south and east and clayey and hilly in the west and north. The principal products are cotton, corn, wheat, oats, rye and potatoes. Apples, peaches, pears and grapes grow in abundance.

The minerals are gold, copper, iron, coal, soapstone, and the best millstone grit in the world; all of which are in abundance.

There are also several mineral springs in the county, Jackson Springs in west and Lemon Springs in east, noted for their medicinal properties.

The agricultural interest of the county has very greatly improved within the past few years

The county was settled by the Scotch chiefly, which descent still prevails.

Our county has perhaps improved as much or more in general intelligence and general appearance than any county in North Carolina. There are good academical schools, and the facilities for education and improvement good. There are three gold mines being worked in this county, and two carriage factories. Every thing in a posperous condition. McI. & B.

THE GREEN SWAMP COMPANY; AND COL. SHORT.—In 1861, the Green Swamp Company was chartered by the Legislature. The members of the company were, Thos. B. Nichols, H. B. Short, William Bagley, Levi S. Yates, Samuel Bolton, B. M. Richardson, Amos Harrell and D. M. Bagley. The capital stock was eighty thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to two hundred thousand. The original purchase of the Green Samp lands was made in 1853, by H. B. Short and others from the eastern part of the State. These lands lay mostly in Brunswick and partly in Columbus, but since the change of the line and the accession of Ransom Township, they lie principally in Columbus. They cover three original patents, consisting of one hundred and seventy thousand and one hundred and twenty acres, granted by the State in 1795 to Benj. Rowell, Williams Collins and Stephen Williams.

On account of the war, the company did not fully organize for active operations, till the year 1865. Col. H. B. Short was elected President of the company. Mr. Short is a native of Martin county in eastern North Carolina. He lived in Washington county, and practiced law in Plymouth for some years. When he took the business of the company in hand, it was largely in debt. Houses were erected at Bolton on the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, near the present depot of Maxwell. A tram-way of some miles was constructed into Green Swamp. Between three and four hundred hands were employed to carry on the work of the company. Large quantities of shingles and lumber were shipped to the different markets. The management of the business was such, that in two years and a half the company was relieved of debt, and the stock advanced twenty-five per cent above par. In 1868, the company re-organized, and its name was changed to the Pennsylvania and North Carolina Land and Lumber Company, by which it is now known. Col. Short sold his stock and resigned the presidency of the company, though he served in that capacity for some months afterwards. He purchased a large tract of land from the Literary Board, and settled at Flemington near the Waccamaw Lake.—*Whiteville Enterprise.*

Asheboro Female Seminary, says the *Courier*, opened auspiciously.

A Boot-Black's Eulogy.

"Brandy is dead!"

So the men said, so the women said, and so the children called to each other as a piece of news.

A drunken, good-for-nothing. A so-called man whose brain had become dissolved in liquor, whose mind was enfeebled, and who had disappointed everybody by not dying in the gutter, instead of having the roof of a tenement house over his head.

Why should anyone grieve when such a vagabond passes away? The world may owe him room for his bones to rest, but nothing further. So in "Brandy's" case men said that he was well out of the way, and women clattered their dishes in the rooms below, and cared not for the presence of the dead.

When the undertaker came to bear the body away a dozen people crowded into the room, and among them was a boot-black. Some said that "Brandy" looked well in a coffin; others spoke lightly about his face having at last lost its ruby color, and the dead pauper was no more than a dog in their minds, and why should he have been? One can be a man or he can be a vagabond. If he becomes a vagabond let him lose the respect of men. All had a heartless remark except the boot-black. He stood at the head of the coffin and looked from face to face and said:

"Brandy was low-down, and he died like a beast, and you are all sneering at him! Did any one among you ever give him a chance? Did he have a home when he was a boy? Did men try to encourage him and guide him aright? Is there a man in this room who ever took him by the hand and spoke one kind word? Didn't everybody abuse and ill-treat him? Didn't everybody look upon him as a dog?"

There was no answer.

"Aye! Brandy was low down!" whispered the boy as he laid his hand on the coffin. "He was ragged and hungry, and poor and homeless, and without one single friend. What man among you could have stood out against it any better? Poor old man! They know all about it in Heaven! Let me help to carry him down."

And when the dead had been driven away, and the boy had disappeared, more than one man said:

"After all, we might have made it easier for the poor old man. I wonder that some of us never sought to make a man of him, instead of helping him down."—*Detroit Free Press.*

TO SHIPPERS OF COTTON.—It will be well for shippers to see that their cotton is properly put up. The last Congress passed a law that cotton, before being shipped, shall be entirely covered with bagging. In Savannah a few days ago, as we learn from the *News*, the custom officer seized 141 bales of cotton, 101 of which were on the steamer David Clark and 40 bales on the steamer St. Nicholas. The cotton was seized for violating the United States carrying laws section 4,472 4,473, in reference to passenger-carrying vessels, which impose a fine of five dollars on every bale of cotton found in such vessels without necessary covering of bagging at the sides and ends. It is understood that the Georgia and Florida Inland Steamboat Company proposes to resist the seizure, claiming that they have complied with the law. In the meantime they are compelled to give bonds for the full amount of the fines. It will be well for shippers, to avoid any trouble, to exercise much care in seeing that all the cotton is properly prepared.—*Wilson Mirror.*

THE MINES OF MEXICO.—Since the conquest of Mexico by Europeans there has been no cessation of work in the gold and silver mines of the country. Under Spanish rule, or from 1537 to 1821, the value of silver produced exceeded 10,431,348,515f., and that of gold 343,842,055f. Since the independence of Mexico, dating from 1821 to 1880, the value of silver extracted amounted to 4,503,291,545f., and that of gold to 247,068,930. Since 1537 to 1880 the average annual production of gold and silver has been about 45,300,000f. An authority on the subject states that it only requires an improved method of extracting the ore to raise Mexico to the first rank of countries to which the world looks for its supply of the precious metals.

The Centennial celebration at Newburgh, N. Y., on Thursday last, commemorating the final announcement of peace between the American colonies and Great Britain and the disbanding of the small remnant of the American army, was observed with enthusiasm. Senator Bayard and Mr. Evarts delivered patriotic addresses, and attention was directed to the stainless personal integrity of Washington and those about him.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—Wm. Maxwell Evarts, who was Secretary of State when Mr. Hayes was in the White House, has been honored by some Western travelers. The honor consists in the naming of a mountain peak at the northeast corner of the Yellowstone Park "Mount Evarts." The melted snow from Mount Evarts feeds the waters of Hell Roaring Creek.

GOOD FOR RANDOLPH.—There was not a single delinquent tax-payer in six Townships of this county according to Sheriff Moffitt's return from last year. The *Courier* ventures the assertion that there is not another county in the State that can make the same showing.

Gen. James B. Steedman died at Toledo, Ohio, October 18th, of pneumonia. The deceased was a prominent army officer during the war, and was promoted to the rank of Major General for conspicuous bravery at the battle of Chicamauga.

The bill granting women the right of suffrage, has passed the House of the Washington Territory Legislature, 14 to 7.

The *Augusta Chronicle* says that Mr. Davis has made $100,000 out of his "Rise and Fall of the Southern Confederacy."

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,..... OCTOBER 25, 1883.

THE MEANING OF OHIO'S VOTE.

The Philadelphia *Times* thinks the result in Ohio indicates the preference of the voters of that State for a semi-protective tariff. The *Times* seems to have forgotten that on the same day the republican majority in Iowa was reduced by 20,000 upon a straight issue between the two parties, of protection by the republicans and tariff for revenue only by the democrats.

The New York *Times*, a leading republican paper with free trade proclivities, delights to find no difference in the platforms of the two parties in Ohio on the subject of the tariff. Its Philadelphia namesake, a protective so-called independent paper, for a somewhat different reason, also sees much more similarity in the two platforms than the most of us.

The truth probably is that the Ohio people, apart from the inhabitants of the wool-growing districts who resented the reduction of the duties on raw wool by the republicans in Congress last session, voted, as did the democrats in Iowa, for the party whose platform most nearly accorded with their views on the subject of federal taxation—which, like those of a large majority of the American people, favor a revenue tariff.

HON. WILLIAM RUFUS KING.

Our clever contemporary, the Raleigh *Chronicle*, has proposed to set up a department of "Notes and Queries," intended after the fashion of the New York *Journal of Commerce* to satisfy inquiring minds with correct information on all subjects—Law, Physic, Divinity, men, women and "things," Wherefore, an Asheville student of Biography asks it: "Who was the Hon. William R. King?" and the *Chronicle* answers that he "was the Vice President who took the oath of office in Cuba. He was on the ticket with Franklin Pierce. He was born in Wayne county, this State, but after attaining his majority moved to Louisiana, which was his home when he was elected."

The *Chronicle's* memory is somewhat at fault, or, perhaps, having no memories on the subject of inquiry, its sources of information at Raleigh are somewhat scantier than those at command of the New York paper.

Mr. King was not born in Wayne; he did not move to Lousiana after attaining his majority, nor at any other time; nor was Louisiana his home when he was elected Vice President. He was born in Sampson county on April 6, 1786; was a student at the University in 1801; was licensed to practice law in 1806; was elected to the House of Commons in 1808, and again 1809; was State Solicitor for the Sampson Judicial District for two years; was Representative in Congress from the Sampson District for six years, from 1811 to 1816, and resigned to become Secretary of Legation at Naples and at St. Petersburg, Mr. Pinkney of Maryland being Minister. He returned to his home in North Carolina in 1818, and in the Fall of that year removed to Dallas county, Alabama, his home until his death, April 18, 1853, six weeks after the beginning of his term as Vice President of the United States.

In 1819, Mr. King was a member of the Convention to form a Constitution for Alabama, then seeking admission to the Union; and in the same year, on its admission, took his seat as one of its representatives in the United States Senate. He was re-elected in 1823, 1829, 1835 and 1841, resigning his seat in 1844 to become Minister to France. Returning to Alabama in 1846, he was again sent to the Senate to fill Mr. Bagby's unexpired term, and in 1849 was again, for the sixth time, elected Senator for a full term. In 1850, Vice President Fillmore having succeeded President Zachary Taylor, Mr. King was unanimously elected President of the Senate; and in 1852 he was elected Vice President on the ticket with President Pierce, defeating Governor Graham on the ticket with General Scott.

The *Chronicle* may find most of these facts in Wheeler, the University Catalogue, and Hickey's Constitution. They outline a career alike useful to the country and honorable to Mr. King, whose public service was often in troublous times of foreign war or internal strife, and at all times very valuable. In high position for half a century, he had from first to last the high respect of his colleagues and of the people, who knew him as a true patriot, a man of excellent sense, and of incorruptible integrity in public as in private life.

EVIDENCES OF CIVILIZATION.—The commissioner of Indian affairs has received a report from Indian Agent Tufts at the Union agency, Indian Territory, giving the results of the election recently held in the Creek nation to fill the position of chief. The agent reports that the vote stood as follows: J. M. Perryman, 641; Samuel Chicote, 608; Is-Par-He-Che, 486. The vote was canvassed by a committee composed of adherents of the three candidates.

How rapidly the Indian is falling into the civilized ways of his white brother, and how accurately he conforms to the political methods of his exemplar is shown in the report of Agent Tufts, who says returns from certain towns were thrown out because of irregularities; that the result would not be affected thereby; and warns the commissioner that a few Indians and negroes at the instigation of designing white men, will complain to him of the result, and charge unfairness upon the successful candidate.

GENERAL SCALES AT RICHMOND.—The reunion of the Association of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia will be held at the capitol in Richmond, Va., Thursday evening, November 1. General A. M. Scales, will deliver the address—his subject being, "The Battle of Fredericksburg." General Scales is an eloquent speaker and will deliver an address worthy of himself and of the State he has so loyally and ably represented in war and in peace.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

A Press dispatch from New York of the 19th says:

R. G. Dun & Co's mercantile agency reports that the business situation does not improve. There is a manifest shrinkage in volume, indicated by a very marked decline in exchanges at this point, which is shared in by the returns from seven of the largest commercial centres. Eleven cities show a slight gain in business while at nine leading points there is a large loss. Locally the demand for merchandise shows a decline in the volume as the season approaches its close, but there has been a fair amount of profit in the transactions of the week, as prices have been pretty steadily maintained. Collections have been good notwithstanding the large increase in the number of failures, and the losses as yet by bad debts do not impair the expectation of a fairly profitable season. The grain markets have been irregular, close and weak at about previous prices. There has been a slight variation in the price of cotton, with a tendency somewhat downward. Pork and lard have been fairly steady, with no special change in wool. The money market continues to show remarkable ease, there being a plethora of money for everything except speculation. Bank deposits to the amount of five hundred million dollars, showing an increase of thirty million as compared with last year, indicate a large withdrawal of money from speculation. Business failures throughout the United States and Canada reported to New York during the week number 243, as against 187 last week, an increase of 56.

It will be observed that there is "a plethora of money for everything except stock speculation." And it is this very feature of the present business situation which removes all cause for apprehension of trouble to the legitimate interests of the country. On the contrary, the immense amount of money set free by the withdrawal of capital from use in stock speculations is a positive benefit to the people at large; for this means cheap money for all the expanding enterprises of this great country. Wall Street has overreached itself now as in 1873; but in 1873 *all* values were inflated, and any business disturbance sufficed to throw the whole land into a panic, which became, if one may use the paradox, chronic. Now, however, the inflation of values is confined to the stocks of Wall Street, whose very unhealthy business condition has caused no disturbance outside of the "leading points." Notwithstanding the increase in business failures, "collections have been good;" and it is more than probable that the increase is among that large class of merchants who, of late years, have been tempted to go outside of their own well-worn and well known business paths for a short cut to wealth through the brambles of Wall Street—stocks for the Western man, cotton futures for the Southern.

Upon the whole, we may reasonably conclude that the shortage of crops—which, by the way, is by no means so great as at first supposed—will be offset by cheaper money, which means more manufacturing, which in turn means better prices for all the products of the soil. And it is likely, therefore, that the 1st of September, 1884, will show a record quite as good as its predecessor for the past year.

CONCERNING THE POSTOFFICES.—From the report of First Assistant Postmaster General Hatton we learn that there was during the past fiscal year an increase of 87 in the number of postoffices established and an increase of 174 in the number of offices discontinued, while the number of postoffices June 30th, 1883, was 47,863, an increase of 1,632 during the year. By sections, the increase in the six New England States was 36; in the Middle States and the District of Columbia 223; in the Southern States and Indian Territory 725; in the ten States and six Territories of the West and Northwest 580; and in the Pacific slope 68. The increase in the number of Presidential offices during the year was 192; the whole number of this class is 2,195. Number of money order offices 5,857, an increase of 421. The total expenditure on account of postoffice supplies was $111,927; the aggregate sum of the annual salaries of the 2,195 Presidential postoffices amounts to $3,750,000. It is thought that ninety additional offices will be assigned to this grade during the present fiscal year. The adjustment of the salaries of the Presidential postmasters for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1885, will involve in round numbers not less than $4,000,000. Mr. Hatton recommends that the free delivery service be extended and improved as far as possible and that a special stamp be provided which, when affixed to a letter, whether mail or local, in addition to the ordinary postage stamp, shall be regarded by the office addressed as entitling the letter to immediate delivery up to 10 o'clock p. m.; and to so provide for their delivery it is suggested that boys be employed and required to procure receipts from the party addressed or some authorized person. Mr. Hatton also recommends that the postage on local or city letters be reduced from two cents to one cent, and predicts that this will result in a large increase of business.

Cotton.

Following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Oct. 18:

	1883.	1882.
Net receipts at U. S. ports,	255,460	241,205
Total receipts to date,	996,942	869,085
Exports for the week,	101,705	128,535
Total exports to date,	357,355	421,134
Stock at all U. S. ports,	636,346	464,150
Stock at all interior towns,	90,429	55,763
Stock at Liverpool,	506,000	449,000
Stock of American afloat for for Great Britain,	76,000	149,000

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1883: Galveston, 168,492 bales; New Orleans 223,642; Mobile 46,929; Savannah 204,651; Charleston 147,626; Wilmington 28,367; Norfolk, 89,492; Baltimore, 3,861; New York, 1,000; Boston, 2,579; Providence, 42; Philadelphia, 4,584, West Point, 32,235; Brunswick, 2,007; Port Royal, 1,802; Pensacola, 4,070; City Point 167; Indianola, 5,396; total, 966,940.

The total visible supply of cotton for the week is 1,944,921 bales, of which 1,428,321 are American; against 1,702,178 and 1,057,878, respectively, last year. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns 158,539 bales; receipts from the plantations 295,331; crop in sight 1,174,190.

THE VIRGINIANS AND THE FAYETTEVILLE BOYS.—The Portsmouth, Va., *Times*, of last Friday contains the following pleasant allusion to the Independent Company, whose members, officers and men, thoroughly understand the nature of the courtesies due to strangers in the State who undertake for North Carolina what the Norfolk and Portsmouth troops did in their journey from their homes to the Carolinian capital—and no body of men better understand how to tender such courtesies. Says the *Times:*

The detachments of the Old Dominion Guard, Norfolk City Guard and Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, under command of Capt. James M. Binford, and the Portsmouth Confederate Veterans, including Mayor Baird, returned from Raleigh yesterday morning where they had been to pay the last tribute of respect to the old North State's honored dead, whose ashes passed through our city last Tuesday.

On the arrival of the remains with the Virginia escort at Raleigh, they were met by the military of that city and the Fayetteville Light Infantry. When the line was formed at the depot, the high honor of commanding it on the march to the capitol was conferred upon our own gallant Binford, by the colonel in charge. Arriving at the capitol the remains were there laid in state to await burial the next day. The military from this city and Norfolk were treated most hospitably by the Fayetteville Light Infantry. Our boys were assigned comfortable quarters in the City Hall, and the above named company were quartered at the Yarboro House. These Carolinians insisted upon giving up their hotel accommodations to the Virginians and offered to bear all their expenses. These very generous offers, Capt. Binford declined with many thanks.

WOMAN AS A PHYSICIAN.—An item of news from Washington Territory, published on the first page of this paper, calls attention to the fact that in the Territories, where there are some ten men to every woman, women stand a better chance of attaining that climax of woman's rights, the right to vote, than elsewhere in America—which, with reference to this subject, is as much as to say, in the world. The gallant miners and ranchmen of those newly settled regions are doubtless as enthusiastic over the social and political rights of woman—whose presence in the flesh is less common there than a cyclone or a big "find,"—as our Northern friends are, or were, over the rights and wrongs of the colored brother, whose absence from their midst made the advocacy of *his* rights a very safe proceeding indeed.

Be the cause of the greater advancement of the woman movement in the West what it may, it is not likely that the world is really progressing towards female suffrage. Nevertheless, woman is constantly invading some of the occupations formerly monopolized by her stronger brother. Of these the most important probably is the practice of medicine, for some departments of which she seems to be admirably fitted.

An abstract of an introductory lecture delivered by Dr. Eugene F. Cordell before the class of the Woman's Medical College of Baltimore, October 1, 1883, has been published in pamphlet form. The lecture treats of woman as a physician, and shows the advantages of the female medical student of to-day compared with those of her predecessors. Illustrious examples are given of the efficiency of woman in specific departments of medical practice. And it is likely that as a medically educated person, woman will find, more especially in the cities, a large field of usefulness and profitable occupation somewhere between that of an expert nurse and what we now understand as the sphere of a physician.

PERSONAL.—We were glad to receive a call last week from Mr. H. A. London, of the Chatham Record, whose bearing as President of the Press Association on its recent visit to Boston was as gratifying to North Carolinians in that city as it was creditable to himself.

WOLVES AND WOLF SCALPS.—A paragraph in the Greensboro *Patriot* corrects a statement made by Mr. Watterson that no State in the South offers a reward for wolf scalps. The *Patriot's* correspondent is entirely correct. Rewards are not only offered, but paid in all these Western counties. Wolves are sufficiently numerous in Buncombe among the Black Mountains and in the Craggy range to be a serious pest. They abound in some parts of Mitchell, Yancey and Madison; and on both flanks of the Balsam, in Jackson and Haywood, and also in Transylvania. They are sufficiently numerous to make sheep husbandry in some parts more than problematical. Sometimes when they become too troublesome, they are poisoned with strychnine, sometimes their dens are hunted up, and the cubs killed; but they are rarely hunted down as game.

Among the claims allowed by the Board of Commissioners of Buncombe during the past fiscal year, we find the following payment for wolf scalps: December, 1882, F. Dillingham, $15; March, 1883, J. A. Hensley, $15; August, do., $45.—*Ash. Citizen.*

SEVERE ARRAIGNMENT OF MAHONE.—Mr. Holmes Conrad, of Winchester, addressed a large democratic meeting at Richmond, the other day. He reviewed the cause of Mahone and his political associates in scathing terms. He declared that during the few months the last Legislature was in session Mahone spent the greater part of his time here on the third floor of the Whig Building or at the gambling house on Bank street.

Lord Granville, British foreign secretary, has received a dispatch from Lord Dufferin, the ambassador at Constantinople, saying that the British consul at Chios reports that 1,000 persons on the mainland were killed and wounded by the recent earthquake, and that assistance is urgently required. A dispatch from Athens says that the Grecian government has sent two men-of-war to the scene of the recent earthquake in the Grecian Archipelago with supplies for the sufferers; and that it is reported that 120 bodies have been recovered in the villages near Chesme, in Anatolia, which were ruined by the earthquake. The earth opened near Atlatasa and swallowed houses and people.

Contradictory statements are made at Duluth, Minn., as to the foundation for the reports of the damage to the wheat crop in the Northwest by frost. Some grain men believe one-third of the grain crop has been damaged, and others think comparatively little injury has been done.

The Sheep and the Dog—Dr. Battle Talks for Both.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER]

RALEIGH, Oct. 20, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—As you know, I am not a frequenter of the State Fair—I do not know one sort of agricultural product from another, and am too blind to know my friends when I meet them out of their accustomed places. But I have been a very regular attendant of the meetings of

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

held each night of Fair week, and have rarely failed to pass a pleasant and useful evening. Dropping in at the meeting on Thursday night last, I found the Society wrestling with the difficult problem of filling its offices. As these offices are without salary the difficulty of the problem grows yearly greater, and it was so long of solution this year that I feared my usual entertainment would fail me. But it was at last solved, and I was so much impressed with what followed—being

A NEW VIEW

of an old and important subject—that it has occurred to me to make a report of it for the OBSERVER.

The election of officers done with, Col. Heck said that he saw in attendance the first President of the Society since the war, under whose administration it was revived from utter prostration and started on its successful career—Dr. Battle, now President of the University. He felt sure that the members would be glad to hear from their ex-President, now a Vice-President of the Society.

In response to a general call made at this suggestion,

PRESIDENT BATTLE

stated in substance that he had not contemplated being called on, but as it appeared to be the wish of members to hear from him, he would offer a few suggestions on the subject of

SHEEP-RAISING.

All agreed as to the importance of this industry to our people. As an economical food supply, as a means of securing a cheap home-made fertilizer, as a means of utilizing much grass and other herbage on the plantation which would otherwise run to waste, in fine, as a source of profit from flesh, wool and manure, the best farmers of the most advanced agricultural sections, place sheep-raising in the front rank of the industries. Many sections of North Carolina are peculiarly adapted to it. There is no section where it would not aid greatly in the support of the laborers and improvement of the land.

THE CHIEF OBSTACLE,

usually considered as insurmountable, is the existence of great numbers of dogs, more or less worthless. Many people have abandoned sheep in despair on account of this obstacle. Mr. Battle admitted the evil to some extent. He admitted moreover the impossibility of getting rid of the evil. Our people will not under any argument surrender their dogs. They have their good uses. They keep down foxes and other animals which would without them increase to a degree formidable to poultry and sheep as well. And the lonely cottager, in a secluded spot, remote from neighbors, often a timid woman, would feel defenceless at night without her faithful dog to protect the premises, and at least give warning of the approach of danger. We may persuade ourselves as much as we please that they should all be exterminated, but any act of Assembly passed with this view would meet with general condemnation and would speedily be repealed. The question is then can sheep be raised notwithstanding the dogs?

In deciding this question we should enquire what other people do, and have done, who now raise, and have for ages raised, sheep successfully. Let us examine the methods of Oriental nations, of Great Britain, of Spain, Italy, of Australia, of South America.

We find that sheep always and everywhere have enemies, from which they must be guarded. They are timid, foolish and defenceless creatures. They need the care, the oversight, the protection of man. Wherever they get these, they flourish: wherever they are neglected they come to nought. All through the Bible, and in the literature of Greece and Rome, we find proof of this.

A SHEPHERD

watches over and defends them. Christ used a metaphor well appreciated by his hearers, when he called himself the Shepherd and his disciples his sheep. And David did not give up the raising of sheep because a lion and a bear came out of the woods to devour them. No, he forgot fear then and slew their wild beast enemies. Grant that we have in North Carolina formidable foes in the shape of vile hounds and "curs of low degree"; they are no worse than the wolves and foxes and jackals, not to mention the lions and tigers and bears, of other countries. Even if every dog in our State should be slain,

OTHER ENEMIES

would spring up, such as foxes and prowling human thieves; and the careless farmer would be grumbling over new evils, as sheepless as ever.

In order to raise sheep successfully, especially on a large scale, there should be a shepherd, whose whole attention should be given to the sheep. He should become an expert. He should understand their diseases and the causes. He should have an eye on them by day and sleep near enough to them at night to be always ready with shot-gun in hand to protect them from danger. This could be managed by having them driven up to the farm-yard at evening, and by having a house for the shepherd so light that it could be hauled by oxen from one part of the plantation to another.

The speaker called attention to the plan of protecting sheep, found very effectual in South America and elsewhere. It is mentioned in the "Voyage of a Naturalist", written by the great Charles Darwin, who gives philosophical reasons, founded on principles of human and canine nature, for its success. A new born puppy, he says, is taken and, thenceforward segregated from other dogs, is not allowed to play with puppies nor even children. A ewe is held for him to suck three or four times a day. He sleeps upon a nest of wool in the sheepfold; he is never to associate with any animals but sheep; he is castrated. He thus grows up with the affections of a sheep without losing the courage of the dog. Indeed he becomes more courageous because he feels the support of his associates and moreover in his faithful nature is the instinct to stand up for his feeble friends. It has been well said that an army of hares with a lion commanding, is stronger than an army of lions with a hare as their general. So our dog becomes fiercer because of the army of sheep at his back. There is

ANOTHER CURIOUS AND VALUABLE RESULT.

Other animals are afraid to assail the dog, while supported by his followers. Darwin says that a whole pack of hungry wild dogs will scarcely ever, (some say never), attack a flock guarded by even one of these faithful shepherds. He comes to the dwelling house for his meat, and as soon as it is given he skulks away as if ashamed of himself. He is afraid of every other dog. When pursued he will run to his flock in the utmost terror. But as soon as he reaches them he turns and barks. The sheep range themselves behind him and the pursuing dogs, no matter how numerous, very soon run away. Their minds dimly recognized the power of organization. They invest the whole flock with the attributes of their leader. They see before them in angry defiance not one, but, in fancy, a murderous band of angry dogs; and their courage quails. They dare not attack.

A flock with such a dog can be left all day to itself. He will defend them from any animals, not human, and will do his best

AGAINST MAN.

To guard against the latter there should be a human defender. If a shepherd be not employed the sheep should be penned at night near enough to the farmer's house for him to be aroused by a disturbance in the folds. Putting bells on some of the rams would aid in this. The combined noise of a barking dog and jingling bells should arouse any careful man from the deepest slumber.

To secure the best results in manuring very light lands, perhaps it is best to pen the flock at different places on the farm.

VERY LIGHT LAND

would thus be benefitted, not only by the droppings but the packing of the earth by sharp hoofs. The English plan of hurdles was recommended for making moveable fences, *i. e.*, panels made of two upright stakes, with sharpened ends projecting 18 inches below the cross pieces. Between the stakes are woven long twigs of willow, not of the common variety which is too fragile, but of some of the basket willows. These can be easily propagated along the branches or on river banks, and grow very rapidly, making twigs 15 or 20 feet long, light, pliable and hard to break. Panels made of these could be easily carried wherever needed and, when the sharpened stakes or posts are thrust into the ground, would make a pen strong enough to confine sheep. The patent moveable fence of plank would answer, but is too heavy. The speaker has grown the variety of willow known as "golden" and knows that it fulfills the required conditions.

President Battle urged the members to try the plan recommended for

RAISING A SHEPHERD DOG.

It would require some trouble of course, but not more than is needed for training other dogs. No hunter expects his setter to find the covey, point them, &c., without previous training. It is better to obtain one of the breed of sheep-dogs, but it is not essential. The only advantage is that, on account of their inherited instinct, they are more easily trained than others. But an animal of any good courageous breed will answer. Any active farmer who loves his work can find time to carry out the plans. He must guard against his charges, while young, injuring the lambs by too much playfulness. Indeed this is about the only difficulty in the way. The plan is not mere theory. It is constantly in use in South America and elsewhere and has been for years. What other men can do we can do. The dog can easily be taught to bring the flock home at night. The true way to meet the evil of mean, sheep-stealing dogs, is to use against them the noble qualities of faithfulness and courage and affection of good dogs.

P. M. H.

Presbytery at Union Church.

An Immense Concourse—A Handsome Church and a Good School—An able Sermon by Rev. Mr. McIntyre—Major Bingham blows a blast for Davidson College.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—On Thursday the 11th inst., the Presbytery of Fayetteville convened at Union church five miles from Carthage. Sixteen ministers were present, and a large number of ruling elders representing churches.

A numerous assembly was gathered the first day, and gradually increased until on Saturday and Sunday the concourse was immense.

The church is a handsome structure recently completed, painted and furnished. It is well ventilated, neatly carpeted, lighted by tasteful chandeliers, with reflectors, and will seat some eight hundred persons. The pulpit arrangements are in good taste, and the recess in the rear is suitably draped with heavy curtains. Not only the heads of families but the ladies, the young men and the children all aided in finishing and adorning their house of worship. The whole edifice shows what a united congregation, without large wealth, can do independently of outside aid in providing a comfortable sanctuary.

Adjacent to the church, and on the border of the surrounding grove are buildings of the "Union Home School," conducted by Prof. John Kelly, with competent assistants. The academy is a large two story building, and in its rear has a number of single-story houses for lodging the students.

The inclosures and structures of this establishment are neatly painted or whitewashed, and give to the locality the appearance of a small thriving village. This institution has been in operation some years, has more than 70 pupils, and is doing a good educational work for that region of country and the State. The writer and many others were entertained by Prof. Kelly, and are indebted to him for much kindness and hospitality.

Presbytery was opened by an earnest gospel sermon from Rev. A. N. Ferguson, the retiring Moderator.

The Rev. John H. Coble was chosen Moderator, and presided with dignity and efficiency. The preaching each day and night was instructive and practical, and was addressed to attentive congregations.

A sermon prepared under the direction of Presbytery by Rev. K. M. McIntyre, upon "The Observance of the Sabbath" was delivered and showed such marked ability, that Presbytery requested that it be sent to the "Southern Presbyterian Review" for publication. On the first day the Rev. J. K. Hazen, D. D., of Richmond, Va., our Secretary of Publication, was present, and addressed the Presbytery as to the interests of the work committed to him. He gave encouraging accounts of our Publication agency, its depositary and prospects, and made a very favorable impression. Major Robert Bingham was also in attendance, as the accredited representative of "The Davidson College Property Improvement Association." He made a forcible and telling speech upon the importance of the Higher Education, and the proper way to support it. His appeal for means to improve "The Davidson College Property," was not in vain, and 25 or 30 persons joined the association, promising to give $5 or more. The Major is a firm believer not only in "the sword of the Lord," but "of Gideon," and in "horns to blow withal." He trusts in Divine and human agencies, but thinks that if you have a battle to fight, or a work to do, and the needful means of achievement, you should let people know it.

The discussions in the Presbytery were animated but harmonious. The regular reports from executive agents or committees, and from pastors and elders, as to their respective charges were for the most part, satisfactory and cheering.

H. G. H.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The State Board of Education has postponed till November 6, the consideration of a bid for 14,000 acres of swamp lands in Robeson at 25 cents per acre.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge spent last Friday in visiting points of interest about Washington City. During the day, he called at the rooms of the Supreme Court, going upon the bench with the judges and listening for an hour to the argument of a case.

An explosion occurred last Friday in the Wharncliff Carlton colliery, Yorkshire, England, by which twenty lives were lost.

The report of Commissioner Dudley, of the United States pension bureau, for the year ended June 30, 1883, shows there were at the end of the year 305,658 pensioners. The average annual value of each pension was $106 18, and the aggregate annual value of all $32,245,192. The amount paid for pensions was $60,064,009, part of this being for arrears of pensions. Since 1861 $621,073,297 has been paid in pensions, including cost of disbursement.

The laying of the third rail on the W. N. C. R. R. for the Narrow Gauge from Newton to Hickory is progressing finely, says the Hickory *Press*. The large force of hands under Capt. Waddell are in about five miles of Hickory and laying at the rate of one mile per day. That place will be reached some time this week.

Good streets free from mud, splendid warehouses, attentive and impartial warehousemen, buyers who are ready to give the highest market values for what they buy and pay cash down, are some of the inducements offered by Asheville to the tobacco producers this season, says the *Citizen*.

S. SHEETZ & SON,
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers,

KEEP always on hand all sizes and styles of Coffins and Caskets, from the common pine coffin to the finest velvet covered casket. We are also prepared, when wanted, to take charge of bodies as soon as dead, and all necessary arrangements made for the funeral. If necessary we can keep bodies for a whole week without any discoloration of the face or any offensive odor. The junior partner of the firm will give his personal attention in all cases entrusted to our charge. We also have the finest two horse hearse in the city, which will be furnished, when wanted, either in town or in the country. We have just finished our new and handsome store on Green street, next door to Mrs. Banks's Confectionery. We have the handsomest Furniture Store that has ever been in Fayetteville. We have on hand and are receiving daily from the northern markets the largest stock with the greatest variety that has ever been in the city. Bedsteads, Mattresses, Chairs, Sofas, Bureaux, Sideboards and Wardrobes, of all styles and prices; Bedroom suites, Walnut and Poplar parlor suites; What-Nots, Hat Racks, Towel Racks, Tables, a nice lot of Baby Carriages, and in fact anything that is wanted in our line, we have it. Come one, come all. We will take great pleasure in showing you around, whether you want to buy or not Old Furniture repaired and made to look as good as new, at a very small cost. We are also prepared to put down carpets, hang window curtains or any thing that is needed around a house in our line. We have some very fine Extension Window Cornices which we will sell cheap.

We thank the public for their past favors, and by strict attention to business and very low prices, we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Respectfully,

S. SHEETZ & SON.

Fayetteville, Sep. 13, 1883 32-2m

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.

Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.

Guage Glasses any length.

Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.

Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.

Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.

Powder, Shot and Caps.

Gun and Pistol Cartridges.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.

Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.

☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,

Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.

Aug 30, 1883 30tf

THIRD INSTALMENT OF Dress Goods, Just Arrived.

OWING to the unprecedented large sales of our Dress Goods we have now a new importation of

600 PIECES OF HANDSOMELY ASSORTED WOOLEN DRESS GOODS IN STORE,

from 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 cents per yard.

CASHMERES from 12½ to 75 cts. per yard.

NEW STYLE SURRAH TRIMMING SILKS in all shades.

250 DOLMANS, SACKS and JACKETS, in Black and Drab, for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Waterproofs, Salem N. C., Charlottsville, Va., Cassimeres and Jeans.

Imported Beavers and Fancy Cassimeres.

ZIEGLER BROTHERS, BAY STATE and G. B. SHOES for Ladies, Misses and Children. Gents, Boys and Youth.

Holt's Knitting Cotton in all colors, etc.

Please call at Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar, Nos. 24 and 26, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

GEO. BRANDT.

Oct. 18, 1883. 37tf

LUNCH.

THE LADIES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION will furnish Lunch at reasonable charges at the Fair Ground on Thursday and Friday of Fair week, 8th and 9th of November. Proceeds to be applied for the relief of their poor the coming winter.

Fayetteville, Oct. 18, 1883. 37tF

NEW GOODS.

200 DOZEN BEST GRANITE PLATES.
100 " " C. C. "
500 Sets best and common Granite Cups and Saucers.

Color Band and Decorated Chamber sets.
Decorated and White China Tea-Sets.
Large line of Fancy and Plain Lamps.
Best Lamp-Chimneys in market.
Ninety different patterns of Pocket Knives—make of Rodgers, Wostenholms, Fisher, Wallen and others. A full invoice of Silver-plated Casters, Pickle-stands, Butter-dishes, Spoons and Forks.

—ALSO—

Knives and Forks, Razors, Coffee-mills, Sad-Irons, Seives, full line of Stamped and piece Tinware, Brooms, Baskets, Bird cages, Food-mix, &c.; with my usual full line of general Crockery and Glassware.

Wholesale and Retail.

TILLINGHAST'S CROCKERY STORE.

Oct 18, 1883. 37-4t

Sheriff's Sale.

ON Monday, the 26th day of November, A. D. 1883, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, to the highest bidder, for cash, a tract of Land in Cumberland County, containing about 416 acres, and bounded as follows: On Little River, in Carver's Creek Township, and known as the W. B. Surles residence, to satisfy executions in my hands for collection against W. B. Surles and others, and which has been levied on said land as the property of said W. B. Surles.

R. W. HARDIE, Sheriff

Oct 17, 1883. 37ts

FOR SALE BY
PEMBERTON & NEWBEURY,
AT COOL SPRING MILL,

1,000 Common Bedsteads.

WOULD invite the attention of builders to our stock of Columns, Brackets, Scroll Sawing and House-furnishing Goods in general. Turning and Carving a specialty. We also keep the Mill well stocked with corn, and orders for Meal or Feed left at the office of E. L. Pemberton or at the Mill will receive prompt attention.

Fayetteville, Oct 11, 1883 35tf

2,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

SITUATED in Cumberland County, N. C., directly on the road from Fayetteville to Raleigh, also on the line of survey of the Wilson & Florence Railroad, 10 miles from Fayetteville, on the east side of Cape Fear River. There is an excellent dwelling house, large apple and peach orchards of choice fruit; has a number of tenant houses and a good mill site. Some 300 acres are cleared and a portion of it is in a high state of cultivation.

This is one of the most desirable places in the county, noted for its pure water and good health. About three-fourths of the land has excellent clay subsoil and produces finely.

It will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Payments made easy.

THOS. W. DEVANE,
Savannah, Cumberland County, N. C.

Oct 18, 1883 37-4t

Additional Supplies
AT THE NEW WHOLESALE HOUSE.

5 CASES KENTUCKY JEANS; 2 cases Cassimeres; 3 cases 4-4 Bleaching; 50 doz. Corsets; 25 bales Ainmance Plaids and Yarns; 75 cases of Boots and Shoes.

Wholesale customers will please call, examine the stock and get posted.

Boston and New York Prices and Terms guaranteed.

GEO. BRANDT,
28 and 30 Hay Street, adjoining the Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar.

Oct 18, 1883. 37tf

CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Henderson Stevens, *against* Bella Stevens. } Summons for Relief.—In Action for Divorce.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of Cumberland County—Greeting:

YOU are hereby commanded to summon Bella Stevens, the Defendant above, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, for the County of Cumberland, on the 14th Monday after the 3d Monday of August, 1883, and answer or demur to the complaint, which has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County; and let her take notice that if she fails to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 15th day of October, 1883.

(Signed) T. S LUTTERLOH.
Clerk Superior Court Cumberland County.

D. ROSE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Oct. 18, 1883. 37-6t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as Executrix of the estate of Edmund L. Pemberton, deceased, hereby gives notice that all persons indebted to the estate are hereby required to make immediate payment of their indebtedness. All persons holding claims against said estate must present the same duly authenticated to me or E. L. Pemberton, Jr., my agent, on or before the 24th day of August, 1884, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

MARY J. PEMBERTON, Executrix.

Aug 18, 1883 36tf

FOR SALE.

TWO NEW WELSH WAGONS—one two horse, and one Timber Wagon.

—ALSO—

A few pairs Fine Mules, suitable for timber hauling. Rare chance for a bargain.

GASTER & HARRINGTON.

Aug. 16, 1882. 28tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 25, 1883.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. W. LINEBACK—Pianos.
R. T. SCANLIN—The Oyster.
CLARENDON MILLS—False Report.
McMILLAN BROS—Stills and Stoves.
W. N. TILLINGHAST—More New Goods.
THE CHATHAM RECORD—To Merchants.
A. S. HUSKE & Co—Cabbage, Cheese, &c.
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT—Paints and Oils.
J. S. EVANS & Co—Engines, Saw Mills, &c.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Cloaks, Dolmans, &c.

ABOUT TOWN.

RAILROAD PROGRESS.—The train on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway went through yesterday to Ore Hill.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—Our neighbor, Mr. Geo. Brandt, has placed some new and attractive panel signs on his store on Hay street.

ROCKFISH FACTORY.—Some weeks ago we mentioned the intention of the owners to put new machinery in Rockfish factory. A portion of it passed through the streets yesterday.

THE BENNETTSVILLE ROAD.—The Marlboro *Monitor* says the S. C. Pacific Railroad—referring to the South Carolina portion of our Bennettsville extension—will certainly be built, and that the work of grading would begin in a few days.

REV. MR. EASON, by special request, preached an able and eloquent sermon to a large congregation in the Baptist Church on Sunday evening. The accuracy with which God weighs the moral man was set forth with an orator's skill and the earnestness of a preacher inspired by his subject.

AN ORNAMENT TO THE TOWN.—The fine substantial building of Mr. E. T. McKethan, now near completion, with its three stories and mansard roof is an ornament to the town, and is an indication of thrift and enterprise.

SERIOUS LOSS.—A fine milch cow belonging to Mrs. J. N. Smith was found dead near the railroad on Friday morning last. Upon being skinned it was discovered that she had been shot, two bullets being found in her body. This cow was neither a jumper nor skilled in the art of opening gates and was evidently shot by some evil disposed person.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Capt. T. J. Green is having a comfortable dwelling built on Person street adjoining Mrs. Mary Ann Fuller's. This improvement will add much to the looks of that part of the town New buildings are constantly going up, and it is a good sign of the improved prosperity of our town. We hope soon to speak more definitely and fully of our many industries and improvements.

CUMBERLAND FAIR.—The prospects for a good fair this year are daily growing brighter. Our farmers are in good spirits. The cotton crop is better than was anticipated. Mr. Geo. W. Lawrence, the Secretary, is doing all in his power to make it a success. He advertizes nothing but what will certainly be done. We know our people will be glad to see Senator Ransom; and he says he is certainly coming, not to make speeches but to shake hands.

SHOOTING FOR THE STATE FLAG.—The rifle shooting at the State Fair, like the grand bycicle race, was a "bust." Our two companies sent teams to Raleigh to compete for the State Flag, and when they arrived on the grounds could find nobody who knew anything about it. It was advertized, and was on the bills, but that was all. Such occurrences as these happen too often. We are sorry to see it. The State Fair evidently needs a change of methods in its conduct.

TO VISITORS TO THE CUMBERLAND FAIR.—As a convenient guide to the OBSERVER'S subscribers in Bladen, Chatham, Columbus, Duplin, Harnett, Johnston, Moore, Richmond, Robeson, and Sampson, as well as in Cumberland, many of whom will doubtless attend Cumberland Fair week after next prepared to do more or less of shopping and otherwise to spend money, we will in the next issue of this paper publish a list of the wide-awake business men of Fayetteville who advertise in the OBSERVER, with some account of their business. Our subscribers will thus be able to select at a glance the business houses they wish to visit.

STATE FAIR.—The exhibits at the State Fair were poor, but it was a financial success. The crowd on Thursday was tremendous—it was estimated at over twelve thousand. We know we can beat it down here in the way of showing exhibits to take the premiums, and we believe there are several other county fairs in the State that can do the same thing. We see that a movement was made to remove the fair to Greensboro; but action was postponed till the next fair, October, 1884.

Since the above was written we learn from the Raleigh *News and Observer* that the State Agricultural Society has made an assignment. The necessity for this will doubtless account for some of the deficiencies of the recent exhibition.

EPISCOPAL DIOCESE.—We learn from a private telegram that the House of Bishops now in session at Philadelphia, passed the resolution to divide the North Carolina diocese by a vote of one majority. The Convention will be held in New Berne in December to elect a Bishop for the new diocese.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday night last Mr. Thos. McDaniel was run over by the gravel train on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad at the water tank near Patterson's corner. One of his legs was terribly mangled. He lived until Sunday morning. It seems that Mr. McDaniel, at about time for return of the train, was on his way home, and while crossing the trestle at the water tank his foot caught in some way and he was unable to extricate himself. He heard the train coming and made many outcries; but their meaning was not understood by the engineer, who did not know whence they proceeded. Such accidents as this are shocking. Mr. McDaniel was a peaceful and industrious citizen.

GUARD OF HONOR.—The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry were very much pleased with their trip to Weldon to act as the Guard of Honor to the Confederate dead. While in Raleigh they were entertained at the Yarborough House by the Ladies' Memorial Association. This act was quite unexpected by the company, and was indeed handsomely done by these patriotic ladies. The company enjoyed meeting the Virginia military from Norfolk and Portsmouth, and they pronounce them clever fellows. While the company was in Weldon waiting for the train from Norfolk they were given a royal reception by Senator Ransom and General W. R. Cox, the member of Congress from the Metropolitan district. It seems that our boys were well treated, and they certainly appreciate the many kindnesses received.

AN ATTRACTIVE FEATURE AT OUR FAIR.—We have a large number of manufactories in Cumberland county, and we hope to see each one well represented at the approaching Fair. Messrs. J. L. Allen, J. S. Rowland, Pemberton & Newbeury, S. Sheetz & Son, and J. R. McNeill could make a very attractive show in specimens of wood work. Messrs. Walter Watson, J. W. Johnson & Co., J. W. Welsh, L. C. Emmitt and Josh Council can make equally as attractive shows in their iron works; and Messrs. McMillan Bros. in their specialty. Three of our cotton factories will be represented—the Beaver Creek, Bluff and Manchester Mills. Most of our cotton gins and grist mills will have a showing too. There will be a great many strangers here, and we would like to show them that we are a manufacturing as well as agricultural people. If all of our manufacturing industries will exhibit a specimens of their work it will surprise our own people as well as strangers.

LIST OF MARSHALS.—Following is the list of Marshals for the Cumberland Fair:

Cumberland—Jas. D. McNeill, Chief; H. W. Lilly, Jno. B. Broadfoot, J. C. Huske, Jr., E. H. Evans, S. F. McDaniel, B. B. Adams, Henry Carver.
Harnett—Jas. C. McDougald, Frank P. Lowe, D. McD. Grady.
Johnson—J. Ernest Underwood.
Sampson—J. H. McKay, J. R. Beaman, Jr., Geo. Sloan.
Bladen—Henry Cromartie, Geo. Robinson.
Robeson—D. J. McGougan, E. F. McRae.
Moore—Duncan McIver, P. H. Kelly.
Richmond—W. L. Steel, Jr., H. L. Ledbetter.
Pender—Dr. Walter Murphy.
Duplin—H. J. Faison, E. T. Hill.
Wayne—R. C. Holmes, Ernest Dewy.
Chatham—H. L. Burns, R. Lee Powell.
Raleigh—Jno Y. McRae.
Wilmington—Jno. Daniels, Pembroke Jones.

It is the earnest wish of the Chief Marshal that all the above named gentlemen will attend.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

A—Wm. Ashe, E. Adamna.
B—Amie Baggans, J. A. Barnes, Mrs. C. Bingham.
C—D. K. Campbell 2, J. J. Culbreth, J. J. Carter.
D—Mrs. C. Davis, Jesse Decker, Miles B. Fort, J. B. Fort.
H—N. J. Hall, Sallee Hall, Carrie Hines.
L—Pink Larrett.
R—Miss Jane Ray, B H Royal, Isaac Ray.
S—Hanes Stewart, B. E. Simmons.
T—G W Trynose.
W—Miss Ann Wellin.
M—John Mitchell, James Maxwell, M. H. Melvin, H. D. Moody, T. W. Maxwell, Charlotte Middletur, W. J. McNaughter, Miss Annie McLean, E. J. McEnnis, J & Dun McLaurin.

The late Capt. Wm. E. Kirkpatrick.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

SANFORD, N. C., Oct. 22, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—A brief announcement in your last issue conveys to me the sad intelligence of the death of one of the oldest friends of my boyhood. During the greater part of the year 1826 William Kirkpatrick and I were school-mates at a school taught by the late Mrs. Catharine Ward, in a part of the old Mumford house, corner of Gillespie and Mumford streets. It was mainly a school for girls, but there were ten or twelve boys attending it. Those I can now remember were, Charles Beatty and Charles Gibbs Mallett, William P. Mallett, Giles Mumford (from Rowan county, a relative of the Malletts,) Charles Crusoe, John Ramsay, William Kirkpatrick and James Baker. These, I believe, are all dead, except Dr. William P. Mallett and James Baker.

I afterwards attended for two years at the Fayetteville Academy with the subject of this notice. He was warm-hearted and true, always popular with the boys, indeed, was a favorite with all of them. The friendship he and I had previously formed was cemented during these two years, and no circumstance ever after occurred to change our kindly feelings. As he was a true boy, so he became a true man—just and upright in all his dealings, warm and sincere in his friendships, tolerant and consistent in his opinions, and loved and respected by all who knew him.

He leaves a daughter and son, two sisters and two brothers, besides many relatives and friends, who mourn the death of one who was dear to them all. *Requiescat in pace.* N.

The Independent Company Thanks its own and the State's Friends.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—At a meeting of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, held at its Armory, on the 22d inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That our grateful acknowledgments are due to the Ladies' Memorial Association of Raleigh for the very high compliment conferred upon us in selecting us as a guard of honor to the Confederate dead on their removal from Arlington to Raleigh; that we also beg to tender to them an assurance of the highest appreciation of the handsome and hospitable manner in which we were generously entertained as their guests during our stay in Raleigh.

Resolved, 2d. That our thanks are especially due to the Hons. M. W. Ransom and W. R. Cox for the royal manner in which we were sociably entertained by them at Weldon.

Resolved, 3d. That we also desire to express our grateful thanks to Col. F. H. Cameron, Gen. Johnstone Jones, Col. F. A. Olds, Mr. John Y. McRae, Messrs. W. C. & A. B. Stronach and Mr. E. J. Hardin, for various courtesies extended.

Resolved 4th. That we also appreciate with grateful thanks the favors shown us by Col. J. A. Gray and Maj. Winder, in tendering to our Company free transportation to Weldon and return.

From the minutes.

W. F. CAMPBELL, Pres't.
JOHN R. McNEILL, Sec'y.

The Independent Company and the Arlington Dead.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR:—In response to the call of duty, thirty-six members of the F. I. L. I. Company left on a special car, kindly furnished us by the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad company, at 2:30 A. M., Tuesday the 16th, for Weldon, to act as escort for the remains of 107 members of the N. C. regiments in Virginia who were killed or died in hospital on the Potomac and were buried at Arlington. We reached Weldon at 12:50 P. M., and after looking over the place from which the signs of war have only been partially erased, we registered at the Davis House for dinner, which was scarcely finished, when the tolling of the depot bell announced the arrival of the northern train and funeral car, draped in mourning and loaded with flowers. This carried the four iron caskets which contained all that was left of the one hundred and seven bodies that had been sleeping twenty years in strangers' soil. They were under the escort of detachments of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., military, who had kindly volunteered to perform that last sad duty to those who had fallen defending their State. Our company relieved them of their self-imposed task, and at 3:15 P. M., we were on the road to Raleigh, where we arrived at 7:30 P. M., and were met by a large military and civilian escort. The four caskets were placed upon a large catafalque draped in mourning, and the procession moved through streets, densely crowded with citizens who were present to pay respect to OUR DEAD, to the capital, in the Rotunda of which the caskets were placed upon a raised dais and literally covered with flowers. The Raleigh Light Infantry relieved us from duty, and we marched to the Yarborough to supper and rest. At 9 A. M. the 17th, we reported for duty at the Capitol and mounted guard until 3 P. M., when the line of march was formed for the cemetery, in the following order:

Chief Marshal and Staff.
Chief Marshal and Staff of State Agricultural Society.
Band.
Military.
Catafalque.
Old Soldiers.
Orator and Chaplain.
Officers and President Council of Ladies Memorial Association.
Distinguished Visitors.
Delegates and Societies.
Citizens.

At the cemetery, in the shadow of the Confederate Monument, and near the grave of General Anderson who was killed leading the 4th regiment of his brigade in the early days of the war, the ceremonies were conducted in the following order:

Military Salute by Troops.
Dirge by Band.
Address by Gov. T. J. Jarvis.
Prayer by Rev. E. R. Rich.
Burial of the Dead.
Firing Salute by Troops.
Marching Salute by Troops.

We then returned to the Yarborough where we were given a parting salute by the Bingham Cadets. And shortly thereafter we left for home.

INCIDENTS OF THE TRIP.

As we went up a Corporal's guard met us at the depot in Raleigh.

At Weldon Senator Ransom and Congressman Cox appeared and in graceful and complimentary, but very short speeches, asked the F. I. L. I. to take wine with them. Capt. Broadfoot in behalf of the company responded.

A number of young ladies with bouquets were at the depot and awarded Corporal McDuffie a handsome bouquet as being the best looking man in the command. Only one married man competed.

On the trip back from Weldon we became well acquainted with the Virginia boys, and if they were as well pleased with us as we with them, the intercourse was a mutual pleasure, and one which we hope some day to renew.

All day Wednesday the Rotunda of the Capitol was thronged with visitors, most of whom brought floral tributes to the dead.

The Stars and Bars and the Stars and Stripes floated together over the caskets, and were borne in the procession by a gentleman named Horne, who had two brothers among the dead.

Gov. Jarvis's address was short but appropriate and patriotic.

Our townsman J. W. Atkinson, Esq., was accorded the post of honor among the pall bearers for distinguished bravery in times past.

The behavior of the boys on the trip was simply splendid. Each one seemed to appreciate the fact that it was no ordinary holiday excursion, but that he had the honor not only of the company, but of North Carolina to maintain, and well did they do their duty.

Before I close I wish to express my individual thanks, as I know I do those of the whole command, to the Virginians who left their homes for a tiresome trip to do honor to our dead soldiers; to the officers of the R. & A. R. R., and the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. for their kindness and generosity in furnishing us transportation; and to our unknown benefactor who footed our bills at the Yarborough House, and caused each man an agreeable surprise when he asked the gentlemanly clerk for his bill. X.

THE MARKETS.—New York, Oct. 23, Noon.—Cotton quiet at 10 9-16c; for middling uplands and 10 13-16. for Orleans. Futures steady, with sales at the following quotations: October —c; Novem-ber 10.49; December 10.59c; January 10.-74c; February 10.89c; March 11.03c. Spirits turpentine 39c. Rosin $1.50@$1.57½.

Liverpool, Oct. 23—Noon.—Cotton- market steady; uplands 5 15-16d; Orleans 6 1-64d; receipts 7,250 bales, of which 5,700 were American.

5:00 P. M.—Uplands, l m c, October delivery 6@5 63-64d; October and November delivery 5 62-64d; November and December delivery 5 59-64d; March and April delivery 6 2-64d. Futures closed steady.

MARRIED.

DOWNING—SMITH—On the 16th of October, by the Rev. A. McFadyen, Mr. BIZZELL A. DOWNING to Miss LIZZIE H. SMITH—all of Bladen County.

DIED.

LOVE—In this town, on Thursday, the 18th inst., ALMERIA JOCELYN, only child of Mary Moore and Thomas L. Love, aged three years and nine months and seventeen days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Martha Livingston's Investment.

Mrs. Martha Livingston, a thrifty colored woman, was Martha Green before Chas. Livingston married her in New Orleans, La,, some ten years ago. They went to Morgan City; there he successfully commenced dealing in moss on a small scale, and about three years ago opened a general merchandise establishment. She put her money away, and invested one dollar in one-fifth of ticket No. 69,519, in the September drawing (the 160th) of The Louisiana State Lottery, by writing to M. A Dauphin, New Orleans, La., and received $15,000 cash, which she invested in U. S. Registered Bonds.—*New Orleans (La.) Picayune, September 20.*

DEBILITY IN ADULTS IS OFTEN CAUSED by worms. The change from childhood to manhood is not sufficient to rid the system of this awful plague. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will expel them and restore health and a bright complexion.

Success.

Some one said nothing succeeds like success. The best preacher saves the most souls; the best farmer makes the most bread; the best lawyer protects his client; the best medicine is that which will do successfully and with the greatest certainty just what it is recommended for. "Dr. Boykin's Worm Killer" will destroy and remove worms if there be any in the body. "Everybody's Cathartic Pill" acts gently, mildly and with certainty on the liver and bowels. They are each 25 cents a bottle and are kept both in country stores and by druggists. Doctors prescribe them.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY
WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina	75@80
Hog Round,	11@11½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	10@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	15@16	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	9@10
Sides,	8½@9½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@9	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3½@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	9@10	LARD —	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	11½a13
BEEF—		Western,	11@12
On foot,	2½@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.51
Java,	20@30	PORK—	
Rio,	12@13	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTONTIES	1.65a2.00	Irish, bush	$1.25@0.00
CHICKENS—	15@30	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	20@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.00@0.00	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	5.50@6.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	1.00@1.10	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,	75@80	WOOL—	17@20
Oats,	50@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	75@80	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary.	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 10@0 00
Yellow Dip	$2.10
Virgin Dip	$2.10
Spirits	33@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	90@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 23—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 35½ cents per gallon, with sales reported of 150 casks at quotations.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1.10 for Strained and $1.15 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.60 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.10 for Hard and $2.10 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

TIMBER—M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $.400@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

THE MERCHANTS

OF Fayetteville, who wish to extend their trade into Chatham, are invited to advertise in the *Record*, the only paper published in that great county. The completion of the railroad to Ore Hill makes Fayetteville the most accessible market to all that part of Chatham, and its trade is worth advertising for.

Address THE CHATHAM RECORD.
Pittsboro, N. C.

CLOAKS, DOLMANS, &c.

FRANK W. THORNTON

HAS this week added extensively to this department, and now offers an unprecedented assortment of all the newest Wrappings in the Northern Markets.

SILK MATELASSE DOLMANS,
BLACK FRENCH DIAGONAL DOLMANS,
BLACK CLOTH DOLMANS,
BROCADE AND OTTOMAN SILK DOLMANS.

These goods are RICHLY TRIMMED IN FUR, with quilted linings.

FUR TRIMMED BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS,
PLAIN BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CASSIMERE CLOAKS,
in colors.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
extra heavy.
STYLISH NEWMARKETS,
just in—perfectly new.
ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS,
Jersey shape.
RHADAME CIRCULARS,
hansomely trimmed—quilted lining.
ULSTERS
in all material and colors. These goods are much sought after and they are difficult to procure. We show a line just received.
JERSEYS
in all colors.
MISSES AND CHILDREN'S WRAPS.

We show a very large line embracing all the accepted colors, and made both plain and elegantly trimmed.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
Oct 25, 1883 1t

PIANOS.

I EXPECT to be in Fayetteville between this and the week of Cumberland Fair, and will then be glad to wait upon my friends and others, prepared to do my very best work upon their Pianos.

Orders from the country left at the Music Store of McNeill & Co. will also be attended to as I shall be provided with my own conveyance.

E. W. LINEBACK.
Salem, Oct. 17. 1883. 1t

THE OYSTER.

PERHAPS no single article of food has had the good time of the oyster. It has played a most important part at church fairs, school festivals, exhibitions, college alumni dinners, commencement suppers, for the past two hundred years. It supports thousands of families; it controls some of the largest manufacturing firms in the country; it owns and directs a fleet of thousands of vessels; it is the only fish that has arrived at the dignity of a war, as witness the oyster battles in the Chesapeake; cities are built upon its shells, like Crisfield, Md.; and, finally, it is the greatest conservator of domestic peace and happiness known; for a "half dozen fried in a box," is the magic "open sesame," with which millions of belated husbands have opened the cave of their justly indignant wives' good nature. The smell of the fried oyster is warranted to arrest the terrible question: "My dear, where have you been."

(To be continued.)

FRESH SELECT NORFOLK OYSTERS constantly on hand, price 40 cents per quart, at

R. T. SCANLIN'S,
No. 47 Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct 25, 1883 37tf

MORE NEW GOODS AT TILLINGHAST'S.

KITCHEN-JEWELRY or Agate Iron-ware, a complete assortment. This is the *nicest* ware ever made for cooking utensils of all kinds. We have tried it ourselves and so have numbers of of our friends, who say it is "*excelsior*".

Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.

"Number *one*" Tubular Lanterns at 85 cts.

Fifty Fast Red or "Cardinal" Scotch Holland Window Shades, 36 and 40 inches wide, *any length.*

10 dozen Gold Decorated and Fringed Window Shades—Brown, Grey and Green at 65 cts each. Also, Plain, Gold-band and other Window Shades.

Oct 25, 1883. 37-3t

False Report.

THE RUMOR that I am not ginning cotton is false. Will now take all I can get at ONE DOLLAR PER BALE. Will promptly Card Wool, Saw and Dress Lumber; Laths on hand and making daily.

CLARENDON MILLS.
Oct 25, 1883 37-2t

PAINTS AND OILS.

A FULL STOCK.
BEST QUALITY.
AT LOW PRICES.

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
Oct 25, 1883 37tf

Cabbage,

IRISH POTATOES,
ONIONS, &c.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Oct 25, 1883. 37tf

Cheese,

Harvest Home Bread Preparation,
Oyster Crackers,
Cakes and Pearce's Soda,
Fancy Candy,
Pickles, Olives,
Olive Oil,
Sauce and Jellies,
Apples, Peaches,
Tomatoes, Beef, &c.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.

J. S. EVANS & CO.

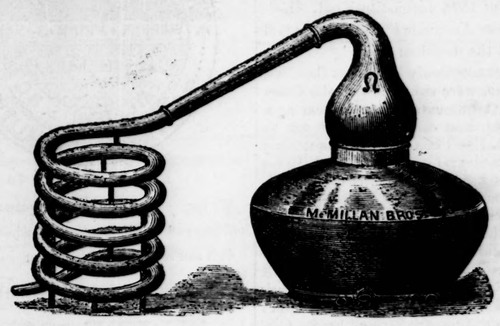
Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

A BARGAIN.

A second-hand Brown Cotton Gin, in good order.

JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct 4, 1883 35tf

STILLS AND STOVES.



WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF BOTH

New and Second-hand Stills,

Caps, Arms and Worms, from 10 to 25 bbls. capacity.

A Large Lot of Still Bottoms of many sizes.

As this is about the closing of the season now is the time to prepare for repairing your Stills. Repairing through the country a specialty.

GLUE KETTLES, SKIMMERS & DIPPERS.

Our PRICES THE LOWEST; OUR WORK THE BEST; OUR TERMS THE MOST LIBERAL.

IN COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

we cordially invite you to an inspection of our stock not merely because we desire you to purchase, but that you may see for yourself the result of years' experience devoted to the pleasing of our patrons. We have a large assortment of

TIN TOILET SETS, latest out;

Tin-ware, stamped and pieced; Tin Valleys; Sheet Zinc; Galvanized, Russia and Common Sheet Iron; Stove Pipes of all sizes; Stove Repairs for a large variety of different makes and patterns.

Wise men will do well to have their heating stoves cleaned up and ready for the cold weather.

McMILLAN BROS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 25, 1883. 37tf

Latest Styles of Millinery Goods.

We have now open a large and varied assortment of

Pattern Hats and Bonnets,

of the prevailing shapes and colors. Many new Fancy Goods and Notions have been added to our stock. A line of Infants Cloaks and material for making them; Basket and Plaid Flannels; also, Opera and White.

JEWELRY.

Plated Setts and Scarf Pins, Bracelets of the latest patterns, Ladies Collar Buttons, Celluloid Sets, Pins and Bracelets and Rubber Bracelets.

Birds, Ostrich Plumes, Tips, Satins, Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Gloves, Hoods, Shawls, Zephyr, Corsets and everything in a first-class Millinery and Fancy Goods House.

First-class Milliners and satisfaction guaranteed.

Call early and often at

MRS. DYE'S, No. 17 Hay St.
Fayetteville, Oct 11, 1883. 36tf

HOMINY,

OAT MEAL,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CIGARETTES.

We have a new and elegant Cigar,

"ETELKA."

BAKER'S CHOCOLATE,
FINE TOILET SOAP,
TIN-WARE,
IRON OF ALL KIND—SWEDE and TIRE,
BAND IRON and ROD.

H. H. H.

Shot, Powder and Caps;

HAMES, COLLARS AND NICE SADDLES;
PLUG AND TWIST TOBACCO;
Low for cash at

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

SOMETHING TO EAT AND Something to Eat Out Of.

YOU WILL FIND AT PEMBERTON'S NEW STORE,

Fine Gilt Edge Butter,

Sugar,	Coffee and Tea Pots,
Coffee,	China Tea Sets,
Lard,	Ewers and Basins,
Hams,	Plates,
Flour,	Cups and Saucers,
Canned Goods,	Tumblers,
Deviled Crabs,	Goblets and Wine Glasses
Salmon,	Lamps,
Preserved Ginger,	Pitchers,
Pickles,	Glass Sets,
Desiccated Cocoanut,	Chamber Sets,
Oatmeal and Hominy,	Glass Stands,
Gelatine,	Pickle Dishes,
Flavoring Extracts,	Tin Pie Plates,
Cream Tartar,	Wash Pans and Basins,
Spices, &c., &c.,	Baskets, &c.

NUTS, RAISINS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Smoke the Square Cigar.

ALL WE ASK IS A TRIAL ORDER.

Goods Delivered Day or Night.

J. A PEMBERTON, JR.
Sep 13, 1883. 32tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tf

State Colored Normal School.

THE next session of the State Colored Normal School will open MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1883, at the Howard School building, Fayetteville, N. C. Books are furnished to all students without charge. Tuition free.

For further information address

E. E. SMITH, Principal,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sep 28, 1883 34-1m

J. E. GARRETT, Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Aug. 30, 1883. 9-6m

A. E. RANKIN & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.,

NOS. 41 AND 43 NORTH SIDE PERSON ST.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.,

GROCERIES—Heavy and Light,

HARDWARE,

PLOWS, CASTINGS, HAMES, COLLARS, TRACE CHAINS, &c.

Confectioneries,

Tobacco, Cigars and Notions,

They offer a large stock and good selection of everything that one could wish, and the public will always find them prepared to supply their wants.

The removal to our new stand has given us ample room for the exhibit of our goods and the accommodation of our customers.

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.
Sep 13, 1883 32-3m

IT IS EASILY UNDERSTOOD WHY I RECEIVE THE LARGEST SHARE OF PATRONAGE ON

GENTLEMEN'S Fine Clothing

OF ANY HOUSE IN FAYETTEVILLE.

IT IS SIMPLY BECAUSE I TAKE PARTICULAR PRIDE IN OFFERING TO MY MANY PATRONS SUCH

Styles & Prices

AS WILL SAVE THEM THE TROUBLE OF LOOKING ELSEWHERE.

☞EVERY GARMENT SOLD IS GUARANTEED IN FIT AND QUALITY.

MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED IF NOT EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED BY

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
SUCCESSOR TO HENRY ELSON,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept 20, 1883 33tf

Iron, Nails, Axes,

SHOVELS, SPADES, TRACES, HOES,

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

A Good Farm for Sale.

FOR further particulars, apply to

J. T. TOWNSEND,
Hope Mills, Cumberland Co., N. C.
Oct 11, 1883 36 4t

Civil Rights in the Supreme Court.

In the last issue of the OBSERVER the fact was announced that the United States Supreme Court had declared the Civil Rights act of 1875 unconstitutional. Following is the Associated Press resume of the act and the decision:

Five cases commonly known as the Civil Rights cases, were submitted to the Court on printed arguments about a year ago. The titles of these cases, as stated, are as follows: No. 1.—The United States against Murray Stanley; from the United States Circuit Court for the District of Kansas. No. 2.—The United States against Michael Ryan; from the United States Circuit Court for the District of California. No. 3.—The United States against Samuel Nichols; from the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Missouri. No. 26.—The United States against Sam'l D. Singleton; from the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York. No. 28.—Richard A. Robinson and wife, against the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company; from the United States Circuit Court for the District of Tennessee. These cases were all based on the first and second section of the Civil Rights act of 1875, and were respectively prosecutions under the act for not admitting certain colored persons to equal accommodations and privileges in inns or hotels, in railroad cars and in theatres. The defence set up in every case was the alleged unconstitutionality of the law. The first and second sections of the act, which were the parts directly in controversy, are as follows:

"Section 1st. That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to full and equal enjoyment of accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land and water, theatres and other places of public amusement; subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude."

The second section provides that any person who violates the first section shall be liable to forfeit $500 for each offence, to be recovered in civil action, and also to a penalty of from $500 to $1,000, to fine or imprisonment from thirty days to a year, to be enforced in a criminal prosecution. Exclusive jurisdiction is given to the District and Circuit Courts of the United States in cases arising under the law.

The rights and privileges claimed by and denied to the colored persons in these cases were full and equal accommodations in hotels, in ladies' cars on railroad trains and in the dress circle in theatres. The Court, in a long and carefully prepared opinion by Justice Bradley, holds: Frst, That Congress had no constitutional authority to pass the sections in question, under either the 13th or 14th amendment of the constitution. Second, That the 14th amendment is prohibitory upon States only, and that legislation authorized to be adopted by Congress for enforcing that amendment is not direct legislation on matters respecting which the States are prohibited from making or enforcing certain laws or doing certain acts; but is corrective legislation, necessary or proper for counteracting and redressing the effect of such law or acts. That in forbidding States, for example, to deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, and giving Congress power to enforce the prohibition, it was not intended to give Congress power to provide due process of law for the protection of life, liberty and property, (which would embrace almost all subjects of legislation), but to provide modes of redress for counteracting the operation and effect of State laws obnoxious to prohibition. Third, that the 13th amendment gives no power to Congress to pass the sections referred to, because that amendment relates only to slavery and involuntary servitude, which it abolishes, and gives Congress power to pass laws for its enforcement. That this power only extends to the subject matter of the amendment itself, namely, slavery and involuntary servitude, and the necessary incidents and consequences of those conditions; that it has nothing to do with different races or colors, but only refers to slavery, the legal equality of different races and classes of citizens being provided for in the 14th amendment, which prohibits the States from doing anything to interfere with such equality. That it is no infringement of the 13th amendment to refuse to any person equal accommodations and privileges of an inn or place of public entertainment, however it may be a violation of his legal rights; that it imposes upon him no badge of slavery or involuntary servitude which imply some sort of subjection of one person to another and incapacity incident thereto—such as inability to hold property, to make contracts, to be parties in court, &c.; and that if the original Civil Rights act which abolished these incapacities might be supported by the 13th amendment, it does not therefore follow that the act of 1875 can be supported by it. Fourth, that this decision affects only the validity of the law in the States, and not in the territories or the District of Columbia, where the legislative power of Congress is unlimited, and it does not undertake to decide what Congress might or might not do under power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and amongst the several States; the law not being drawn with any such view. Fifth, that therefore it is the opinion of the Court that the first and second sections of the Act of Congress of March 1st, 1875, entitled "An Act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights," are unconstitutional and void and judgment should be rendered upon the indictments accordingly.

At the conclusion of the reading of Justice Bradley's opinion, which occupied more than an hour, Justice Harlan said that under ordinary circumstances and in an ordinary case, he should hesitate to set up his individual opinion in opposition to that of his eight colleagues; but in view of what he though the people of this country wished to accomplish, what they tried to accomplish and what they believed they had accomplished, by means of this legislation, he must express his dissent from the opinion of the Court. He had not had time since hearing that opinion to prepare a statement of the grounds of his dissent, but he should prepare and file one as soon as possible, and in the mean time he desired to put upon record this expression of his individual judgment.

ENGAGEMENT & WEDDING RINGS
BRIDAL PRESENTS
WARREN + PRIOR + & + SON.
JEWELERS.
FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.
OF THE BEST QUALITY.

We have completed the improvements upon our building and are again open for business.

Call and see the beautiful line of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and SILVER WARE

At

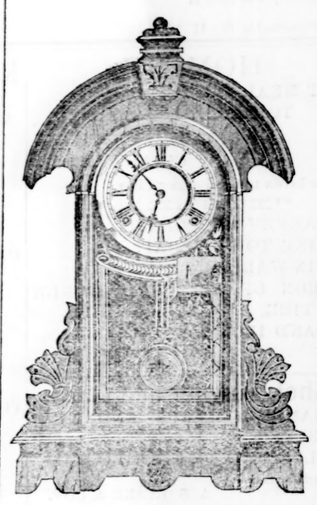
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Prior's Jewelry Store

carries the largest STOCK and the largest VARIETY of

CLOCKS

in Fayetteville.



THE STOCK OF

Silver Ware

AT

PRIOR'S

is the largest—exceeding the stocks carried during our palmiest days before the war.

We carry a large line of Joseph Rodgers & Sons' and Geo. Wostenholm & Sons' I. X. L.

Pocket Knives,

RAZORS AND SCISSORS.

RECOLLECT,

WATCHES AND CLOCKS BOUGHT OF US ARE WARRENTED FOR ONE YEAR.

Old Gold and Old Silver

taken in exchange for new goods.

WATCHES. CLOCKS AND JEWELRY

CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 19, 1883. 24tf

NEW CROP.

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A.GAMBRILL Mfg.Co. BALTIMORE.

PATENT ROLLER FLOUR,

Manufactured from Maryland and Virginia Wheat, celebrated for its purity and richness of Gluten, Phosphates and other nutricious Properties. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE,
PATAPSCO FAMILY,
PATAPSCO EXTRA,
CAPE HENRY FAMILY,
NORTH POINT FAMILY,
CHESAPEAKE EXTRA,
BEDFORD FAMILY,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
Buhrs 1774.....ROLLS 1882.
C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO.,
OFFICE—32 COMMERCE STREET.

Represented by
B. R. TAYLOR, Broker,
Fayetteville, N. C.
April 26, 1883. 12-6m

BUY THE CELEBRATED

Scotch Parlor Matches.

"POCKET,"
"CLYDESDALE,"
AND
"LOCH KATRINE" BRANDS,

Manufactured by Mitchell & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.

D. H. Wilson & Co.,

375 and 377 Washington St., New York, sole agents in the United States.

W. S. PRIOR, Salesman.
Sep 13, 1883 32-tf

NEW AND REVISED EDITION
OF

Stephens' United States.

E. J. HALE & SON have just issued a new edition of STEPHENS' UNITED STATES, Revised and Enlarged by Mr. Stephens, whose last days were occupied in adding to the volume, first issued in 1872, the history of the country from 1872 to 1883.

The book is too well known to need reproduction of tributes to its excellence. Mr. Stephens had peculiar qualifications for his work. He was a statesman, identified with more than half a century of national growth and personally familiar with all of the men who have made their mark on the country's history during that period. His mind was eminently philosophical, and his writings are not mere dry details of events. He was a prominent actor in the most exciting and important scenes of our history, and wrote from personal observation and matured experience. He was a sincere and steadfast lover of truth.

These qualities enabled Mr. Stephens to make a book pronounced by the best teachers

THE MOST VALUABLE COMPENDIUM EVER MADE FOR THE SCHOOL ROOM,

the only school history really readable, and by the most eminent men, North and South, a work of highest excellence, vigorous, precise, perspicuous, truthful;

A PERFECT HAND BOOK

for the Statesman and for the Student of American History.

The new and complete edition—one volume 12mo, 526 pages—is well printed and strongly and tastefully bound. **Price $1.50.** Liberal rates made for introduction into schools and colleges, and a copy mailed to any teacher for examination on receipt of 75 cents.

Stephens' United States is for sale by all Booksellers, and by the Publishers,

E. J. HALE & SON,
Nos. 66 and 68 Reade Street, New York.
Aug 23, 1883 29tf

SMOKERS TAKE NOTICE.

I INVITE critical attention to the various brands of Cigars I am selling, as follows:
"Senator Ransom," "Pilot," "Our Guarantee," "Fortuna," "Trabuko," "Pony Ranger," "Check," "Solon Shingle," "Little Jewel," "Silver Ash," "Champion," "Escepcion."

These were bought from different manufacturers (whose cigars have given the best satisfaction here and elsewhere in North Carolina) at the very highest cost that would admit of their being retailed at the prices charged for them. I also keep the "Duke of Durham" Cigarette.

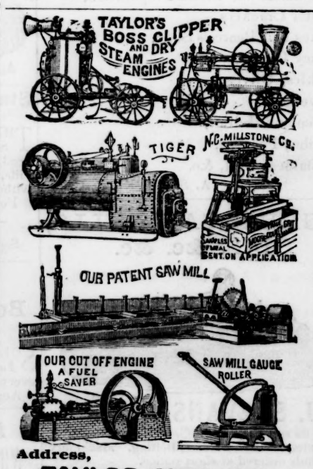
My endeavor is to please regular customers and secure trade. H. R. HORNE.
Aug 16, 1883. 28tf

E. J. HALE & SON.
PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.
INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
and for all kinds of
STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING
TOBACCO
of very best quality, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf


TAYLOR'S BOSS CLIPPER AND DRY STEAM ENGINES
TIGER
MC-MILLSTONE CO.
OUR PATENT SAW MILL
OUR CUT OFF ENGINE A FUEL SAVER
SAW MILL GAUGE ROLLER

Address,
TAYLOR MFG. CO.
Charlotte, N. C.
(Please Mention this Paper.)

CALL AND SEE
The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.
Superlative and all grades of Flour.
New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.
Cream Boneless Codfish.
Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.
Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,
A GARRASON.
April 19, 1883 11tf

Important Notice to Creditors of Fayetteville.

ALL creditors of the town of Fayetteville are hereby respectfully notified that according to the requirements of an Act of Assembly, ratified March 8th, 1883, entitled "An Act for the relief of the creditors of the former town of Fayetteville," &c. See Acts 1883, Chapter 112, Sec. 19, Private Laws. Any debt which is not on or before January 1st, 1884, brought within the terms of compromise provided by said Act, shall not be entitled to receive any benefit therefrom.

The holders of any debt or claim intended to be compromised must present the same either in person or by some duly authorized attorney on or before said January 1st, 1884, to the undersigned committee at the office of John D. Williams in Fayetteville.

The committee have heretofore sent copies of said Act to the several creditors so far as they were known, and if any creditor has failed to receive a copy one will be sent on application.

J. D. WILLIAMS, }
W. A. GUTHRIE, } Com.
N. W. RAY, }
Fayetteville, Oct. 8, 1883. 36tf

North Carolina Resources.

"One of the most useful series of descriptive books ever published about any State."
—BOSTON POST.

HALE'S INDUSTRIAL SERIES.
Two Volumes Now Ready.

I. THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State.

1 *Volume* 12mo. *Cloth*, 273 *pp.*, $1.25.

II. IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Emmons', Kerr's, Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full and accurate sketches of the Fixty-six Counties, and Map of the State.

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E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, New York;
or
P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
Oct 4, 1883 35tf

A Proclamation by the Governor.

$200 Reward.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, official information has been received at this Department that Duncan McEachern, late of the County of Robeson, stands charged with the murder of Anderson Toy: And Whereas, it appears that the said Duncan McEachern has fled the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS J. JARVIS, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said Duncan McEachern to the Sheriff of Robeson County, at the Court House in Lumberton, and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said criminal to justice.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the one hundred and seventh year of American Independence.

THOS. J. JARVIS.

By the Governor:
G. L. DUDLEY, Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Duncan McEachern is a negro, about 5½ feet high and about 22 years old. He has a small, black moustache, red eyes, a keen, sharp nose, short fingers and a blunt head, small and round. There is a slight impediment in his speech and he has a downcast look when spoken to.

As the murder was committed in Cumberland, the criminal if captured, may be delivered to me.
R. W. HARDIE,
Sheriff of Cumberland County.
Oct 4, 1883 35-6t

TO THE FARMERS!

Having built a new and convenient Gin House, and having a

First-Class Gin

with everything in good order; with good location, careful and attentive hands and MY PERSONAL ATTENTION, I feel confident of my ability to give satisfaction to all who will favor me with their ginning.

Charges One-Twentieth.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Seed Cotton.

☞ Cotton from east side of C. F. River toll free.

Come and see me at the Merchant Mills.
JAS D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1883. 32-3m

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest. GEO. LAUDER.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

Collars, Bridles, Saddles, Hames,

At
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

J. W. JOHNSON. W. D. McNEILL.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,
MACHINISTS
AND
Blacksmiths.

IN connection with our Blacksmith Shops we are prepared to repair

Engines, Boilers, Cotton Gins,

and all kinds of Machinery.
All we ask is a trial. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,
Machinists and Blacksmiths,
At McLauchlin's Old Stand,
Next to A. A. McKethan & Son's Carriage Factory.
Fayetteville, July 19, 1885. 24-6m

LIVERY AND SALE.

GASTER & HARRINGTON keeps always on hand for public accommodation, at their

Headquarters for Stock

on Donaldson street, fine pleasure horses and vehicles and good roadsters and conveyances for long drives.

Farmers and Planters

in need of good horses and mules will secure unequalled bargains and favorable terms by giving them their patronage.
GASTER & HARRINGTON.
June 28, 1883. 21tf

New Crop Cuba
AND
New Orleans Molasses,
At
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Fayetteville, April 19, 1883 11tf

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,
No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 14, 1883. 19-1y

J. H. FARRAR,
(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Orguinettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.
Feb y 22, 1883. 3-1y

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars

Top and No-Top Buggies,

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.
A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

TIN ROOFING!

I have returned to Fayetteville, and have all the

Latest Improved Roofing Machines.

I am now fully prepared to do

All Kinds of Roofing at Short Notice.

Single Locked Soldered $5 per square—Double Locked $5.50.

All contracts made in writing. All work warranted. I. B. DAVIS.
July 26, 1883. 25tf

Furniture! Furniture!

J. L. ALLEN & CO.

having dissolved copartnership, the undersigned will continue the

Furniture Business in all its Branches,

at his old stand, Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Gillespie Street.

He will also continue the manufacture of

Sash, Blinds, Doors and Building Material of all kinds,

at his factory on Mumford Street. If any of his customers prefer white pine goods, he will order such for them at cost of laying them down at Fayetteville.

Thanking his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, he respectfully begs a continuance of the same.

He will guarantee satisfaction in both goods and work, or the money will be refunded.

Respectfully,
J. L. ALLEN.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1883. 10tf

McNEILL & CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

STIEFF, SCHOMACKER, HALLET & CUMSTON, UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS.

PALACE, ESTEY, BURDETT, CLOUGH & WARREN ORGANS.

The Best and Cheapest Small Instruments of all kinds.
Strings from 5 cents to 30 cents. Sheet Music and Music Books from 5 cents to $5.00. 5 cent Music a specialty.
☞ Send for catalogue and prices.
Fayetteville, Aug. 9, 1883 27tf

E. T. McKETHAN,
—DEALER IN—
SEED OATS AND RYE
Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,
COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1-1y

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1883 10tf

H. McD. ROBINSON,
LAW OFFICE,
GREEN STREET
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
May 24, 1883 16-1y

NEW ORLEANS, August 1, 1883.

TO THE PUBLIC!
Investigate for Yourselves!

Postmaster-General Gresham having published a wilful and malicious falsehood in regard to the character of The Louisiana State Lottery Company the following facts are given to the public to prove his statement, that we are engaged in a fraudulent business, to be false and untrue:

Amount of prizes paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company from January 1, 1879, to present date:

Paid to Southern Express Co., New Orleans	
T. M. Wescoat, Manager	$1,306,300
Paid to Louisiana National Bank, Jos. H. Oglesby, President	463,900
Paid to Louisiana State National Bank, S. H. Kennedy, President	125,100
Paid to New Orleans National Bank, A. Baldwin, President	88,550
Paid to Union National Bank, S. Charlaron, Cashier	64,450
Paid to Citizens' Bank, E. L. Carriere, President	57,000
Paid to Germania National Bank Jules Cassard, President	30,000
Paid to Hibernia National Bank, Chas. Palfrey, Cashier	37,000
Paid to Canal Bank, Ed. Toby, Cashier	13 150
Paid to Mutual National Bank, Jos. Mitchel, Cashier	8,200
Total paid as above	$2,253,650
Paid in sums of under $1,000 at the various offices of the Company throughout the United States	2,627,410
Total paid by all	$4,881,060

For the truth of the above facts we refer the public to the officers of the above-named corporations, and for our legality and standing to the Mayor and Officers of the City of New Orleans, to the State authorities of Louisiana, and also to the U. S. Officials of Louisiana. We claim to be legal, honest and correct in all our transactions, as much so as any business in the country. Our standing is conceded by all who will investigate, and our stock has for years been sold at our Board of Brokers, and owned by many of our best known and respected citizens.

M. A. DAUPHIN, *President.*

☞CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $350,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. ELEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS L, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **November 13, 1883—162d** Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4 500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to			$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.,
or **M. A. DAUPHIN,**
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
Oct. 11, 1883. 36-5t

WHEELER & WILSON

New No. 8.

BEST machine to buy, because it is easiest to learn; easiest to manage; most durable; does most perfect work; it has no noisy shuttle; runs the lightest, and will not endanger your health.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Office Market Square, next door to A. Moore's, Fayetteville, N. C.
July 26, 1883. 25-6m

HORNER SCHOOL,
OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:
J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.

With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than **THIRTY YEARS,** and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals.
J. H & J. C. HORNER.
June 15, 1882. 112tf

A. MOORE,
MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Tobacco and Cigar Store.
Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m.
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m.
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Dec 7, 1882 137tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y